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HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

Implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1983/30 on
the suppression of the traffic in persons and of the exploitation
of the prostitution of others

Report of the Secretary-General

SUMMARY

The Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1983/30 on the suppression of the traffic in persons and of the exploitation of the prostitution of others made a number of recommendations to Member States on that subject. Among the recommendations were the ratification of international instruments and the adoption of measures aimed at preventing prostitution, increasing the number of women in the State's personnel having direct contact with the populations concerned, eliminating discrimination against prostitutes and facilitating their reabsorption into society, curbing the pornography industry and punishing all forms of procuring. Requests regarding these issues were also made to organs and organizations of the United Nations system. At the Council's request, the Secretary-General reported on the implementation of resolution 1983/30 to the Council at its first regular session of 1985 (E/1985/46) and at its first regular session of 1990 (E/1990/33).

* E/1991/30.

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The Council in resolution 1990/46 requested the Secretary-General to report further to the Economic and Social Council, at its first regular session of 1991, on the steps taken to implement the recommendations contained in Council resolution 1983/30 by those Member States, United Nations organizations and other intergovernmental organizations that have not yet submitted such information. The present document contains information submitted pursuant to that request.

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INTRODUCTION

1. In its resolution 1990/46 of 25 May 1990 on the suppression of the traffic in persons, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to report further to the Council, at its first regular session of 1991, on the steps taken to implement the recommendations contained in Council resolution 1983/30 by those Member States, United Nations organizations and other intergovernmental organizations that have not yet submitted such information. (The text of Economic and Social Council resolution 1983/30 is annexed to the present report.)
2. Pursuant to that resolution, the Secretary-General, on 3 October 1990, addressed requests to Governments, United Nations organs, specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations concerned for information on the steps taken to implement the recommendations in Council resolution 1983/30.
3. By 8 February 1991, replies had been received from the following States: Brunei Darussalam, Colombia, Gabon and Tunisia.
4. Substantive replies were also received from the Department of Public Information, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, the Commission of the European Communities and the Organization of American States.
5. The present report is submitted in pursuance of paragraph 3 of Council resolution 1990/46 and contains the substantive replies received.
6. The Secretary-General deems it appropriate to refer also to his previous reports on the implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1983/30 (documents E/1985/46 and E/1990/33) which were submitted to the Council at its first regular sessions of 1985 and 1990. As indicated in those reports, a number of countries (Barbados, Belgium, Chad, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Colombia, El Salvador, the Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, Iraq, Madagascar, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda and South Africa) had submitted information in connection with Council resolution 1983/30. Substantive replies on this subject had also been received from the Division for the Advancement of Women, the Economic Commission for Africa, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Labour Organisation, the World Tourism Organization and Interpol. The information contained in those replies was transmitted to the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities for consideration at its tenth, eleventh and fifteenth sessions.
7. Any additional replies will be issued as addenda to the present report.

I. INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM STATES

A. Brunei Darussalam

[Original: English]

[5 December 1990]

1. The appropriate authorities in Brunei Darussalam have so far succeeded in suppressing illicit activities related to the traffic in persons and the exploitation of the prostitution of others. Offenders are being referred to courts of law for the purpose of prosecution in accordance with existing legislation. Further measures will continue to be taken to combat said activities.

B. Colombia

[Original: Spanish]

[17 December 1990]

1. The State of Colombia has established the absolute prohibition of slavery as its overriding constitutional principle. Thus, article 22 reads as follows: "No one shall be enslaved in Colombia. Any individual who, being so enslaved, enters the Republic's territory shall be set free."

2. This principle, enshrined in the Constitution since its enactment in 1886, is one of the human rights which will be most closely analysed in the context of the political process which Colombia is now going through as a result of the mandate to be granted to the Constituent National Assembly.

3. Over time, the elements of slavery have taken on modern guises constituting so many violations against mankind and the enjoyment of individual rights. In this connection, the prostitution of others and traffic in persons, to cite only those examples, constitute flagrant examples of the exploitation of man by man, and are, thus, inevitably matters which necessitate legal action on the part of the State to halt their depredation of society.

4. In connection with the foregoing, Colombian jurisdictional legislation provides, in its Penal Code, for means of countering these assaults on the freedom of man to determine his own destiny. With regard to the exploitation of the prostitution of others and traffic in persons, the Criminal Code, chapter V, articles 308 to 312, under part XI on "Offences against Sexual Inviolability and Decency", provides for sanctions against the violations of inducement to prostitution, coercion to engage in prostitution, traffic in women and minors and abetment of the prostitution of minors.

C. Gabon

[Original: French]

[14 June 1990]

1. Paragraph 1 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/74, which reminds States parties to the relevant Conventions of 1926, 1956 and 1949 and the Protocol of 1953 to submit regular reports on the situation in their countries, does not directly concern Gabon, since it has not yet acceded to those instruments.
2. However, in accordance with the invitation contained in paragraph 1 of resolution 1983/30, the Government of Gabon could immediately study the appropriateness of acceding to the Convention referred to therein, and to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation of and Traffic in Obscene Publications, referred to in paragraph 2 of the resolution.
3. With regard to provisions adopted to prevent prostitution and to penalize and curb slavery-like activities and practices, referred to in paragraph 3 of resolution 1983/30, the Government has always been concerned to implement measures, under the country's criminal justice procedures, to deter and curb various criminal practices affecting women and children of either sex which offend public morals.
4. It must be acknowledged that very little is known about prostitution in Gabon, which is often occasional in nature, to such an extent that it is difficult to provide a meaningful report on the situation.
5. Any ostracism of those who have allegedly engaged in occasional prostitution is not apparent.
6. No case of procuring involving nationals has been brought to the attention of the national police, either at Libreville or in the interior of the country.
7. The State, which safeguards the moral welfare of its citizens, has established a film censorship board. The board meets as necessary to rule on the suitability for distribution of any violent and/or erotic film brought into the country.

D. Tunisia

[Original: French]

[28 December 1990]

Absence of lawful discrimination against prostitutes

1. Tunisian legislation does not contain any measure or provision discriminating against prostitutes.
2. Prostitution is an offence punishable under criminal law and is subject to the general system of sentencing.
3. Those individuals guilty of the offence of prostitution may be granted conditional release, pardon, amnesty and the recovery of their civil rights, which expunges, with future effect, any convictions and resulting disqualification of the offender, thus allowing the recovery of the individual's rights and clearing the way for reabsorption into society (Code of Criminal Procedure, art. 370).

Restrictions on the industry of and traffic in pornography

4. There has so far been no sign in Tunisia of the industry of or traffic in pornography.
5. This may be explained by the existence of legal prohibitions which are strictly observed in practice.
6. The Tunisian Penal Code provides for a sentence of six months' imprisonment, in addition to a fine, for any act of indecent exposure "committed publicly and wilfully" (art. 226). It also punishes by a term of imprisonment of one to three years and a fine "anyone who commits an immoral offence, by inducing, promoting or facilitating the debauchery or corruption of minors of either sex" (art. 234).
7. Article 235 of the Penal Code further provides that this sentence may be imposed "even where the various acts comprising the constituent elements of the offences have been performed in different countries".
8. This legislation offers a broad general framework and basis for the criminalization and suppression of the industry of and traffic in pornography.
9. More specifically, the Press Code, promulgated under Act No. 75-32, of 28 April 1975, also contains restrictive provisions in this regard.
10. Article 1 of the Press Code stipulates that: "Printing, the press and the book trade shall be free under the conditions specified herein."

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11. Thus, the following are subject to the requirement of a statutory deposit, "printed matter and written material of all kinds" including "engravings, illustrated postcards, posters ... magazines or other publications, (and) photographic works" (art. 2).
12. This requirement also applies to any work produced abroad when it is "introduced into Tunisia and offered for public sale, rental or distribution" (art. 9).
13. Works published or introduced into Tunisia in contravention of the above provisions "may be seized by decision of the Ministry of the Interior", and copies "illegally offered to the public" may be confiscated by order of the competent court, as specified in article 12 of the Press Code.
14. Further, the Code provides, in article 62, that: "The distribution, sale and display on public view, and possession for the purposes of distribution, sale or display with a view to making public, of pamphlets, bulletins and stickers of foreign origin or otherwise of such a nature as to undermine law and order or public morals, shall be prohibited."
15. Infringement of these provisions may make the perpetrator liable, in addition to immediate seizure, to a term of imprisonment of six months to five years, and a fine.
16. Similarly, Act No. 88-76, of 2 July 1988, has regulated the video sector.
17. Article 4 of that Act provides, *inter alia*, that: "Only films approved by the Ministry of Cultural Affairs on the basis of lists submitted by distributors may be distributed."
18. Article 9 of the Act provides for punishment of any infringement of its provisions by the imposition of a fine.
19. Further, a restraint order prohibiting the exercise of specific activities may be imposed on offenders by the courts.

Punishment of procuring

20. Here, too, Tunisian legislation is sufficiently explicit. Article 232 of the Penal Code offers a broad and comprehensive definition of procuring.
21. Thus, any person, man or woman, shall be considered a procurer:
 - (a) Who, in any manner, "knowingly abets, protects or assists the prostitution of others or soliciting with a view to prostitution";
 - (b) Who "in any way shares in the proceeds of the prostitution of others or receives income from a person habitually engaging in prostitution";

(c) Who "knowingly lives with a person habitually engaging in prostitution and who cannot document the possession of resources sufficient to support him or herself";

(d) Who "procures, entices or keeps a person, even of full age, and even with that person's consent, with a view to prostitution, or who delivers such a person into prostitution or debauchery";

(e) Or, lastly, who "acts as an intermediary, in any guise, between persons engaging in the prostitution or debauchery of others".

22. The article provides that a procurer has cumulative liability to a term of imprisonment of one to three years and a fine.

23. In order to curb such offences as much as possible, even an attempt at their commission is punishable by law.

24. Further, in an endeavour to protect the victims of such offences, who are in a state of weakness vis-à-vis the perpetrator of the offence, owing either to their situation as minors, or their submission to the perpetrator's authority, coercion or threats, the minimum penalty under the law has been raised to three years of imprisonment and the maximum to five years, together with an increased fine, on any occasion where:

"(a) The offence is committed against a minor;

(b) The offence is compounded by coercion, abuse of authority or theft;

(c) The perpetrator of the offence carries a weapon, either visible or concealed;

(d) The perpetrator of the offence is the spouse, relative in the ascending line or tutor of or has authority over the victim, or where the perpetrator is the victim's hired servant, or a teacher, civil servant or minister of religion, or where the perpetrator is assisted by one or more persons" (art. 233).

II. INFORMATION SUBMITTED BY UNITED NATIONS ORGANS,
SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL
ORGANIZATIONS

A. Department of Public Information

[Original: English]

[31 December 1990]

1. The General Assembly has called upon the Department of Public Information to coordinate the public information activities of the World Public Information Campaign on Human Rights and, in its responsibility as secretariat to the Joint United Nations Information Committee, to promote system-wide information activities in the field of human rights. In pursuance of this mandate, the Department carries out a coordinated multimedia approach to ensure the effective coverage of human rights activities as well as world-wide distribution of relevant information materials directly and through the 67 United Nations information centres and services around the world.
2. Although the Department has no specific mandate with regard to the issue of suppression of the traffic of persons, its activities within its mandates on human rights are often related.
3. The Department has produced, in recent years, a number of radio programmes dealing with topics related to the theme of Economic and Social Council resolution 1983/30. These include, among others, modern forms of slavery, prostitution and the traffic in women and children worldwide, the report by Fernand Laurant on the suppression of the traffic in persons, female sexual slavery and sex-oriented tourism in the Asian-Pacific region, and women and drug abuse.
4. Dissemination of information about United Nations activities concerning the status of women continues to be one of the priorities of the Department. Specific focus has been placed on information concerning the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the role of women in society.
5. Many activities of the Department this past year were aimed at promoting the rights of the child, on the occasion of the adoption by the General Assembly of the Convention on the Rights of the Child on 20 November 1989, and of its entry into force on 2 September 1990.
6. The Department continues to reprint, produce and widely distribute human rights instruments in the six official languages of the United Nations. Over the years, it has published some 90 different language versions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In the 1990-1991 biennium, 10 local language versions are being printed.

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7. Among other related activities, the Department has worked to strengthen its activities and the dissemination of information on United Nations activities against the policies and practices of apartheid. Its comprehensive programme in this area encompasses print and audio-visual information.

B. United Nations Development Programme

[Original: English]

[2 November 1990]

1. The United Nations Development Programme has no programme or project activities in the areas covered by the work programme of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery, such as prevention of the sale of children, prostitution of children and the use of children in pornography; eradication of the exploitation of child labour and of debt bondage; and the prevention of traffic in persons and of the exploitation of the prostitution of others.

2. For these reasons the United Nations Development Programme is not in a position to supply the information called for in paragraph 3 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/46.

C. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

[Original: English]

[14 December 1990]

1. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) continues to be concerned with affronts to the dignity of women and, in particular, with the exploitation of the prostitution of others and the suppression of the traffic in persons. Pursuant to its approved programme and budget, 1990-1991, paragraph 7221, UNESCO will be organizing a working group of specialists in 1991 (probably in Washington, D.C.) to discuss the practical implementation of the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others.

2. In addition, UNESCO has provided assistance in the field of education and information. Thus, the Organization sponsored the participation of several women from the Arab and African regions in the Summer University of Dijon (France) held in July 1990, which brought together European non-governmental organizations and specialists to examine measures to combat prostitution and the traffic in persons. UNESCO has continued to collaborate with anti-prostitution non-governmental organizations, including the International Abolitionist Federation and Le Mouvement du Nid, an association based in France. A UNESCO representative participated in the symposium on youth and prostitution organized by Le Nid (Paris, 7 November 1990) and in a week of

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information on problems of prostitution and violence against women organized by Le Nid in cooperation with the city of Tourcoing, France (16-23 November 1990).

D. Commission of the European Communities

[Original: French]

[11 February 1991]

1. The Treaties establishing the European Communities do not provide for any Community competence as such in the area of human rights. Nevertheless, the preamble to the EEC Treaty affirms as the essential objective of the European Communities "the constant improvement of the living and working conditions of their peoples", basing their approach, *inter alia*, on "the fundamental rights recognized in the ... Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms" (preamble to the Single European Act).
2. Within the Community, the Commission of the European Communities is actively participating in the formulation of Community rules intended to coordinate the national provisions of member States concerning the protection of certain social groups. Thus, under its programme of action for the implementation of the Community Charter of Fundamental Social Rights for Workers, adopted at the end of 1989, the Commission will propose a Council Directive on the protection of young people. The Directive will be designed to protect the health and safety of young people by establishing a minimum age for the commencement of employment.
3. In order to ensure the uniform implementation of fundamental rights in the Community, the Commission has recently submitted to the Council a communication concerning accession by the European Community to the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms concluded in the Council of Europe.
4. In its relations with third countries, the Community is endeavouring to promote respect for human rights in accordance with international commitments under such instruments as the Charter of the United Nations. By way of example, article 5 of the Fourth Lomé Convention is entirely devoted to the question of human rights, this being included in the objectives and principles of cooperation between the EEC and ACP countries. Further, an annex to the Convention contains a joint declaration on article 5, in which: "The Contracting Parties proclaim their determination to work effectively for the eradication of apartheid, which constitutes a violation of human rights and an affront to human dignity".
5. The Community and its member States have also developed positive measures intended to encourage the abolition of apartheid, and have recently agreed to intensify this programme of positive measures and to amend it in the light of current developments.

6. Lastly, a number of cooperation agreements have already reflected a concern for human rights: the preamble to the agreement for cooperation with the countries which are signatories to the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration, and article 1 of the agreements on cooperation and trade with Chile and Argentina. The Rome Declaration of 20 December 1990 on relations between the European Community and the Rio Group reaffirmed the determination of the parties to "reinforce their relationship, with a view to ... supporting democracy and the rule of law, respect for human rights and promotion of social justice, respect for sovereignty, self-determination and non-intervention, and working together to create adequate conditions to eliminate poverty and all forms of racial, political, religious and cultural discrimination".

7. The Commission also recalls that member States have entered into commitments, including with regard to the problem of forced labour, in the context of the International Labour Organisation.

8. In so far as Economic and Social Council resolution 1983/30 represents a contribution to the formulation of international human rights standards, its implementation is to be encouraged at the international level. The analysis of the effective implementation of such standards to be submitted by the Secretary-General to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1991 will promote awareness on the part of the public and Governments of the need to abolish all modern forms of slavery with a view to better protecting minorities and respect for human dignity.

E. Organization of American States

[Original: English]

[6 December 1990]

1. The issue addressed by Economic and Social Council resolution 1983/30 is important to the States members of the Organization of American States (OAS). The Fourth Inter-American Specialized Conference on Private International Law (CIDIP-IV), held in Montevideo, Uruguay, in 1989, achieved progress with the adoption of two conventions on the protection of minors: the Inter-American Convention on the Repatriation of Minors and the Inter-American Convention on Maintenance Obligations.

2. As a natural progression in the development of the law in this area, the OAS member States participating in CIDIP-IV resolved to accord priority status to the civil aspects of traffic in minors. The latter has been included as a topic in the draft agenda of the Fifth Inter-American Specialized Conference on Private International Law (CIDIP-V), to be held in 1994. In the interim, the secretariat for Legal Affairs has been charged with the preparation of technical and background documents for CIDIP-V, in collaboration with the Inter-American Children's Institute and the Inter-American Juridical Committee.

Annex

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1983/30 ON THE SUPPRESSION OF
THE TRAFFIC IN PERSONS AND OF THE EXPLOITATION OF THE PROSTITUTION
OF OTHERS

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling that the enslavement of women and children subjected to prostitution is incompatible with the dignity and fundamental rights of the human person,

Recalling its resolution 1982/20 of 4 May 1982,

Having taken note of the report prepared by the Special Rapporteur in pursuance of that resolution, 1/

1. Again invites Member States to sign, ratify and implement the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others; 2/

2. Also invites Member States to sign, ratify and implement the International Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation of and Traffic in Obscene Publications, concluded at Geneva on 12 September 1923, as amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, on 12 November 1947; 3/

3. Recommends that Member States should take account of the report of the Special Rapporteur and draw up, subject to their constitutions and legislation and in consultation with the parties concerned, policies aimed, to the extent possible, at:

(a) Preventing prostitution by moral education and civics training, in and out of school;

(b) Increasing the number of women among the State's personnel having direct contact with the populations concerned;

(c) Eliminating discrimination that ostracizes prostitutes and makes their reabsorption into society more difficult;

(d) Curbing the pornography industry and the trade in pornography and penalizing them very severely when minors are involved;

1/ E/1983/7 and Corr.1 and 2.

2/ General Assembly resolution 317 (IV), annex.

3/ United Nations Treaty Series, vol. 46, No. 710, p. 201.

(e) Punishing all forms of procuring in such a way as to deter it, particularly when it exploits minors;

(f) Facilitating occupational training for and the reabsorption into society of persons rescued from prostitution;

4. Further invites Member States to co-operate closely with one another in the research for missing persons and in the identification of international networks of procurers and, if they are members of the International Criminal Police Organization, to co-operate with that organization, requesting it to make the suppression of the traffic in persons one of its priorities;

5. Invites the regional commissions to help Member States and United Nations bodies wishing to organize regional expert meetings, seminars or symposia on the traffic in persons;

6. Suggests to the Secretary-General that he designate as a focal point the Centre for Human Rights, specifically the secretariat of the Working Group on Slavery, in close co-operation with the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs;

7. Requests the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to consider the possibility of inviting the Commission on the Status of Women to designate a representative to participate in all sessions of the Working Group on Slavery, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 48 (IV) of 29 March 1947;

8. Requests the Centre for Human Rights to prepare, in liaison with the United Nations agencies and organs concerned and with the competent non-governmental organizations, two complementary studies: one on the sale of children and the other on the legal and social problems of sexual minorities, including male prostitution, and to submit those studies as soon as possible to the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities;

9. Encourages the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs to utilize the available resources of all its branches with a view to undertaking interdisciplinary studies, and to co-operate with the Division of Narcotic Drugs;

10. Invites all the organs, organizations and agencies of the United Nations system concerned, particularly the United Nations Children's Fund, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the International Labour Organisation and the World Health Organization, to bring the traffic in persons to the notice of their representatives and experts and to transmit their observations and their studies to the focal point designated by the Secretary-General;

11. Encourages the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to draw up, with member States, programmes for use in schools and in the media concerning the image of women in society;

12. Invites the World Tourism Organization to place the question of sex-oriented tourism on its agenda;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to have the report prepared by the Special Rapporteur in pursuance of Council resolution 1982/20 reproduced as a United Nations publication so that it may be widely disseminated;

14. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council, at its first regular session of 1985, on the steps taken to implement the present resolution;

15. Decides that the activities recommended in the present resolution will be carried out within the limits of the resources provided for by the Secretary-General in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1984-1985.

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SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Crime prevention and criminal justice

Report of the Secretary-General

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INTRODUCTION

1. The present report has been prepared in response to Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/27 of 24 May 1990 on crime prevention and criminal justice. In paragraph 4, the Council invited the General Assembly, at its forty-fifth session, in considering the report of the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (A/CONF.144/28), to take appropriate measures to ensure the timely implementation and proper follow-up of the recommendations contained therein. In paragraph 5, the Secretary-General was requested to submit to the Council, at its first regular session of 1991, a progress report on the implementation of that resolution, paying particular attention to action taken by the Assembly. This report highlights briefly the main issues raised during the debate on the report of the Eighth Congress, the action taken in the Assembly and the initial response of the Secretariat related thereto.

2. In its resolution 45/121 of 14 December 1990, the Assembly, inter alia, expressed its satisfaction with the successful results achieved by the Eighth Congress, welcomed the instruments and resolutions adopted and invited Governments to be guided by them in the formulation of appropriate legislation and policy directives and to make efforts to implement the principles contained therein and in the relevant instruments and resolutions approved by previous congresses and other relevant resolutions, in accordance with the economic, social, legal, cultural and political circumstances of each country. The Assembly also adopted all the resolutions recommended to it by the Eighth Congress, and endorsed its decision to give priority attention to specific practical measures to combat international crime over the forthcoming five-year period (*ibid.*, chap. I, sect A).

3. Initial implementation of the recommendations of the Assembly and the Eighth Congress, including a preliminary plan for the programme of work in response to the new mandates, has begun in the context of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991. Preparation of the intergovernmental working group and the ministerial meeting of 14 December 1990, to be convened in 1991 in pursuance of Assembly resolution 45/108 in order to strengthen international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice and create a more effective United Nations programme in this field, has also begun (see A/45/973 and Add.1).

I. FORTY-FIFTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

A. General debate on agenda item 100: Crime prevention and criminal justice

4. Representatives emphasized the importance of the conclusions and recommendations unanimously adopted by the Eighth Congress, which had approved far-reaching international instruments intended to facilitate cooperation between Member States against transnational crime. The Congress had succeeded

not only in creating a body of universally accepted principles, rules and practical guidelines, but also in laying the foundation for strengthened international cooperation. By adopting model treaties on extradition, mutual assistance in criminal matters, transfer of proceedings in criminal matters, and transfer of supervision of offenders conditionally sentenced or conditionally released, which could also be used as a blueprint for future bilateral treaties, the Congress had emphasized practical assistance to Member States.

5. Particular attention had been placed by the Congress on the role of criminal law in the protection of nature and the environment, prevention and control of organized crime, terrorist criminal activities, computerization of criminal justice, use of automated information exchange to combat crimes against movable cultural property, development of United Nations criminal justice statistical surveys, prevention of urban crime, domestic violence, use of children in criminal activities, and protection of the human rights of victims of crime and abuse of power. Those resolutions reflected the various initiatives taken by Member States, demonstrating their increased and effective participation in the work of the United Nations in crime prevention and criminal justice.

6. In noting the growing extent and seriousness of crime, particularly acts of violence against persons and property, it was stressed that transnational criminality could lead to political and economic destabilization of States and had harmful effects on the well-being of society. Organized crime and terrorism were assuming increasingly threatening dimensions and undermining people's confidence in the administration of justice and the maintenance of the rule of law. Corruption in government was spreading to the point of jeopardizing the proper functioning of public institutions. Drug addiction and drug trafficking were the scourge of the twentieth century. The need for effective action to prevent urban crime was also highlighted. It was emphasized that massive urban delinquency was one of the basic causes of the insecurity felt by city-dwellers. Faced with the failure of policies based solely on repression, multisectoral local initiatives to deal with delinquency had gained support among decision makers. The monetary, human and social cost of crime was taking an inordinate toll: this was a challenge to individual States and the international community as a whole.

7. It was emphasized that global response to crime was urgently needed, including an international mechanism to provide criminal justice personnel ready access to information and facilitate the exchange of technical expertise. It was suggested that the codification of international criminal law and establishment of an international criminal court or regional courts to prosecute international terrorist and organized crime activities merited further consideration. The United Nations had an essential role to play in formulating proposals for reducing transnational criminality; in securing the highest standard of justice through practical implementation of United Nations norms and guidelines; and in providing technical assistance to requesting countries. In this connection, reference was made to the Congress draft resolution entitled "Review of the functioning and programme of work of the

United Nations in crime prevention and criminal justice", as well as to the report of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control entitled "The need for the creation of an effective international crime and justice programme" (E/1990/31/Add.1). The establishment of an intergovernmental working group to elaborate detailed proposals for such a programme and their consideration by a ministerial meeting, including the possible need for a convention on international cooperation, might constitute, it was felt, a turning-point in global cooperation to combat crime.

B. Action taken by the General Assembly

8. The Assembly took action on all the proposals recommended by the Eighth Congress. This included the adoption of resolution 45/107 entitled "International cooperation for crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of development"; resolution 45/108 entitled "Review of the functioning and programme of work of the United Nations in crime prevention and criminal justice"; resolution 45/109 entitled "Computerization of criminal justice"; resolution 45/110 entitled "United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules)"; resolution 45/111 entitled "Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners"; resolution 45/112 entitled "United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (the Riyadh Guidelines)"; resolution 45/113 entitled "United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of Their Liberty"; resolution 45/114 entitled "Domestic violence"; resolution 45/115 entitled "Instrumental use of children in criminal activities"; resolution 45/116 entitled "Model Treaty on Extradition"; resolution 45/117 entitled "Model Treaty on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters"; resolution 45/118 entitled "Model Treaty on the Transfer of Proceedings in Criminal Matters"; and resolution 45/119 entitled "Model Treaty on the Transfer of Supervision of Offenders Conditionally Sentenced or Conditionally Released". It also adopted resolution 45/121 entitled "Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders"; resolution 45/122 entitled "Criminal justice education"; resolution 45/123 entitled "International cooperation in combating organized crime"; resolution 45/166 entitled "Human rights in the administration of justice"; and decision 45/428 entitled "Crime prevention and criminal justice".

9. In its resolution 45/121, the Assembly, inter alia, invited Member States to monitor systematically the steps being taken to ensure coordination of efforts in the planning and execution of effective and humane measures to reduce the social costs of crime and its negative effects on the development process, as well as to continue to explore new avenues for international cooperation in that field. The Assembly invited the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, at its twelfth session, to be held in 1992, to examine the implications of the resolutions and recommendations of the Congress for the United Nations programmes and to make specific recommendations on the implementation thereof. The Economic and Social Council was requested to examine, at its first regular session of 1992, the report of the Committee with a view to providing overall policy guidance, and to undertake periodically the review, monitoring and appraisal of the above-mentioned resolutions and recommendations.

/...

10. In the same resolution, in emphasizing the urgent need to strengthen the operational aspects of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, the Assembly urged the Department of Technical Cooperation for Development of the Secretariat, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and other pertinent organizations to give full support to projects of technical assistance in the field. The Assembly also urged all entities of the United Nations system, including the regional commissions and the regional and interregional institutes and the relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to become actively involved in the implementation of the recommendations and conclusions of the Eighth Congress. The Secretary-General was requested to use his best endeavours to translate into action the resolutions recommended by the Congress for adoption by the Assembly, and to provide adequate follow-up of the other resolutions unanimously adopted by the Congress. He was invited to review the resources required to enable the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch to discharge its responsibilities and to consider including in the proposed budget for the biennium 1992-1993 programme and resources proposals to assist with the long-term work to existing mandates.

11. In addition, the Assembly welcomed 30 resolutions unanimously adopted by the Congress, dealing with a wide spectrum of crime-related issues and including many new initiatives in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice and new responsibilities for the United Nations. The attention of the Council is drawn in particular to the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the conclusions of the Eighth United Nations Congress (A/45/639), which contains a summary of the recommendations and conclusions of the Congress, implementation modalities, and initial proposals for action. It should be noted that the Assembly provided some additional resources for the implementation of those resolutions as they relate to the 1990-1991 programme budget. The financial implications of these and other resolutions as they relate to future bienniums would be dealt with in the context of proposed programme budgets for the biennium 1992-1993 and beyond (see A/C.5/45/59 and A/45/845).

II. INITIAL PHASE OF PROGRAMME PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION

A. Proposals for the biennium 1992-1993

12. The wide array of new mandates deriving from the decisions of the Eighth Congress and the tasks to be performed, together with the continuing functions, necessitate the focusing of attention on priority areas during the biennium 1992-1993.

13. It should be noted, however, that not everything requested by the Eighth Congress could be implemented within the limited resources available from the United Nations regular budget. The emphasis on practical action in most of the resolutions adopted by the Congress and the General Assembly requires the strengthening of the operational aspects of the programme, with the

involvement and financial support of UNDP and the Department of Technical Cooperation for Development. Extrabudgetary resources are urgently needed to give tangible effect to the calls for more technical cooperation and assistance in several key areas. Voluntary contributions would be required, for example, for the full implementation of General Assembly resolutions 45/109 on computerization of criminal justice and 45/114 on domestic violence and of Congress resolutions 4 on international cooperation and mutual assistance through training programmes and exchange of expertise, 10 on development of United Nations criminal justice surveys, and 11 and 12 on the support to the Latin American and African Institutes.

1. Collaborative action against transnational crime

14. The Eighth Congress called for intensified collaborative action against organized crime and other forms of transnational criminality, with a view to assisting Member States in improving the capability of their criminal justice systems. Accordingly, attention will be given to the means and methods for countering those kinds of offences, including corruption, economic offences and terrorism, as well as crimes against the environment and the cultural patrimony and computer-related crimes. Policy guidance, based on operational studies, will be made available to Governments and joint strategies fostered, through appropriate follow-up action and the development of viable policies and strategies against transnational crime.

15. In particular, it is envisaged to initiate, during 1992-1993, work on studies and the formulation of guidelines that would assist Governments wishing to improve their efforts to prevent and control transnational crime and promote collective action against it. Emphasis will thus be placed on proposals aimed at strengthening international cooperation in combating organized crime and other forms of transboundary criminality, measures against the instrumental use of children in criminal activities, compliance with international conventions on terrorism, preparation of an international code of conduct for public officials, elaboration of guidelines for the control of environmental offences, and the use of automated information exchange to combat crimes against movable cultural property. Work will also be initiated on the establishment of databases on legislation and methods for the prevention and control of such crimes. Furthermore, should funds be available, training seminars and workshops on priority areas will be organized in cooperation with interested Governments and interregional and the regional institutes.

2. Crime prevention planning and criminal justice management

16. The activities to be undertaken aim at promoting integrated and effective criminal justice management in order to reduce the costs of crime and crime control and create a secure environment conducive to sustained national development. This requires a coherent overall policy, the application of modern management techniques and proper distribution of tasks among the

various criminal justice agencies so that they complement and reinforce each other in ensuring fair, expeditious and humane justice. Community education in crime prevention will be stressed to increase public awareness and involvement and to reduce victimization. Attention will also be given to the prevention of juvenile delinquency and improvement of the administration of juvenile justice. The promotion of alternatives to incarceration and of self-reliance of prisoners through educational and training programmes will be pursued so as to foster community-based options and the reintegration of offenders as productive members of the society.

17. Studies and reports will be prepared, based on research and analysis of global and specific issues of crime and crime prevention. Topics will include the development of comprehensive countermeasures for juveniles at social risk, including drug-related delinquency; formulation of strategies to deal with the serious young offenders; a manual on juvenile justice; elaboration of guidelines for the institutional and clinical management of HIV-infected prisoners and those with AIDS; development of inventories of specific preventive measures related to such types of criminality as burglary, violent theft and street crime; the role of computerization in criminal justice management; and domestic violence, including a manual on its prevention and control. In addition, it is envisaged that two manuals on criminal justice education and on the United Nations crime and justice information network will be developed. Seminars, workshops and fellowships will also be organized, particularly on education in the prevention of victimization and on criminal justice statistics.

3. Crime prevention and criminal justice standards and norms

18. Emphasis will be placed on the practical application of existing United Nations norms and standards, and on consolidating and rationalizing the arrangements for effectively monitoring and evaluating the progress achieved with a view to assisting countries in introducing reforms in line with their respective systems and new requirements. New guidelines in priority areas identified by the Eighth Congress and by other policy-making bodies will also be developed as part of the standard-setting process designed to promote the observance of human rights in the administration of justice. In addition to the preparation of reports on the implementation of existing norms and standards, work will be initiated on the elaboration of a model treaty on the transfer of enforcement of penal sanctions; guidelines on the assessment for release of life sentence prisoners; and development of international means of recourse and redress for victims where national channels may be insufficient and of procedures for the prevention and curtailment of serious victimization. A guide on the prevention of victimization will also be prepared and a database established on comprehensive measures for education on the prevention of victimization and on the protection of, and assistance and compensation to, victims, including special categories, such as victims of terrorism. Training courses, seminars and workshops will be organized on the implementation of United Nations norms and guidelines and on victim-related issues.

B. Preparation for an intergovernmental working group and
a ministerial meeting on the creation of an effective
international crime and justice programme

19. In its resolution 45/108 entitled "Review of the functioning and programme of work of the United Nations in crime prevention and criminal justice", the General Assembly decided to establish an intergovernmental working group, which, on the basis of the report of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control entitled "The need for the creation of an effective international crime and justice programme" (E/1990/31/Add.1), would produce a report elaborating proposals for an effective crime prevention and criminal justice programme and suggesting how that programme could most appropriately be implemented. Accordingly, the Assembly requested the President of the General Assembly, in consultation with the Chairmen of the regional groups, to appoint no more than 30 Member States on the basis of the principle of equitable geographical distribution to constitute the membership of the working group.

20. Member States were invited, in consultation with the Secretary-General and the Chairman of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, to convene an early ministerial meeting to consider the group's report and decide on the future programme, including the possible need for a convention or other international instrument to develop the content, structure and dynamics of that programme, including mechanisms for setting priorities, securing the implementation of the programme and monitoring the results achieved. The conclusions and recommendations of the ministerial meeting will be brought to the attention of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly.

21. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to assess the possible implications of the programme proposed by the intergovernmental working group for the resources and organization of the Secretariat and to report thereon to the ministerial meeting and to the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control. Member States were invited to provide active support and assistance for the development of an effective international crime prevention and criminal justice programme and of viable mechanisms for implementing it.

22. The Secretary-General is finalizing the organizational and substantive preparation for the meeting of the intergovernmental working group, which has been rescheduled for 5 to 9 August 1991, following the conclusion of the consultations between the President of the General Assembly and the Chairmen of the regional groups. The Secretary-General hopes to ensure early preparations for the ministerial meeting, which could be held in the second part of 1991. The Government of France has generously offered to host this meeting (see A/45/973 and Add.1).

C. Other initiatives taken as a follow-up to the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

23. A seminar on protection of human rights in national and international legislation was organized by the United Nations Association of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and held at Kiev, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, from 25 to 29 September 1990. On 5 December 1990, a symposium on the implementation of the Congress decisions was organized by the Alliance of Non-governmental Organizations on the Prevention of Crime and Criminal Justice (Vienna), in cooperation with the United Nations Office at Vienna, under the auspices of the Ministry of Justice of Austria. The symposium was attended by participants representing 15 non-governmental organizations and relevant United Nations programmes. A meeting to plan an international seminar on organized crime to be held in September 1991, in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 45/123, was held in Moscow from 19 to 23 November 1990. The first European Seminar for United Nations National Correspondents in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice was organized by the Helsinki Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations. The Seminar, which was held at Helsinki on 15 and 16 December 1990, brought together national correspondents from 26 countries of the European region to discuss ways and means of enhancing the role of the United Nations network of national correspondents. A meeting on the implementation of the decisions of the Eighth Congress and their implications for Canadian crime prevention and criminal justice policy was held at the University of Ottawa on 30 January 1991. It was attended by representatives of the Government and non-governmental organizations. The Ministry of Interior of Egypt organized a symposium on crime prevention strategies and the implementation of the Standard Minimum Rules for Non-Custodial Measures. The symposium, which was held at the Police Academy in Cairo from 23 to 25 January 1991, was attended by representatives of the Government and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. The first session of the International Advisory, Scientific and Professional Council, established in support of the United Nations crime and criminal justice programme, is to be convened by the Centro Nazionale di Prevenzione e Difesa Sociale at Milan in spring 1991. In cooperation with the United Nations Interregional Crime Research Institute (UNICRI), an expert group meeting will be organized in Rome, in June 1991, to discuss the development of the United Nations criminal justice statistical surveys.

24. The Secretariat has distributed the report of the Eighth Congress to Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individual experts who attended the Congress. It has also requested Governments to provide information on the implementation of the General Assembly and Congress resolutions on the new model treaties. Consultations with interested Governments have been initiated regarding follow-up action on the implementation of other resolutions, e.g. the use of automated information exchange to combat crimes against movable property and the development of future procedures for evaluating the extent to which Member States implement United Nations norms and guidelines in pursuance of Congress resolutions 6 and 29.

III. CONCLUSION

25. The action taken by the General Assembly on the recommendations and conclusions of the Eighth Congress has highlighted the priorities and extensive requirements of Member States. The new tasks mandated necessitate an effective United Nations programme adequately equipped to render the services that Governments require and expect. Those tasks include the preparation of studies, manuals, guidelines, technical publications and reports to United Nations policy-making bodies, in addition to the establishment of databases, the organization and servicing of meetings, workshops and seminars. But, most of all, they include both the provision of technical assistance and advisory services to requesting countries and the formulation and implementation of technical cooperation projects.

26. The call for the creation of an effective international crime and justice programme, so clearly voiced at the Eighth Congress and the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly, reflects the wishes of Member States to reinforce the role of the United Nations in responding more effectively to the threats and challenges of criminality. Governments with different legal and political traditions have stated that they would be prepared to join forces in order to combat transnational crime if an appropriate international framework exists and if concrete possibilities for multilateral action are offered, including a viable programme of technical cooperation. The intergovernmental working group and the ministerial meeting on the creation of an effective international crime and justice programme provide unique opportunities of setting the course of future United Nations action in an area critical to the achievement of a better quality of life not only in this the last decade of the twentieth century but also in the next century.



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SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Crime prevention and criminal justice

Report of the Secretary-General

Corrigendum

Page 1

The following material should be inserted before the table of contents.

SUMMARY

The report presents a review of the main issues in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice as discussed during the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly, the action taken by the Assembly itself and the initial implementation by the Secretariat of the recommendations of the Assembly and of the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.

Priority areas in the field during 1992 and 1993 include collaborative action against transnational crime, the promotion of integrated and effective criminal justice management, the practical application of existing United Nations norms and standards, and consolidation and rationalization of the arrangements for monitoring and evaluating progress achieved.

* E/1991/30.

Of particular interest are the preparations for the intergovernmental working group and the ministerial meeting, to be held in 1991, the purpose of which is to elaborate proposals for an effective crime prevention and criminal justice programme.



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NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

SUMMARY

This report contains three draft decisions on matters calling for action by the Economic and Social Council.

By draft decision I, the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations recommends to the Council:

(a) That consultative status be granted to 36 non-governmental organizations which had applied;

(b) That nine non-governmental organizations be reclassified.

By draft decision II, the Committee requests the Council to approve the provisional agenda and documentation for the session of the Committee to be held in 1993.

By draft decision III, the Committee recommends that the Council withdraw the consultative status of three organizations that failed to submit a detailed report on their activities for the period 1986-1989.

The attention of the Council is drawn to the recommendations and decisions of the Committee in connection with the review of future activities, in particular, paragraphs 44-49 of the report.

* E/1991/30.

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I. MATTERS CALLING FOR ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL OR BROUGHT TO ITS ATTENTION

A. Draft decisions and recommendations calling for action by the Council

1. The Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft decisions:

DRAFT DECISION I

Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations

The Economic and Social Council decides:

(a) To grant the following non-governmental organizations consultative status:

Category I

IPS Inter Press Service International Cooperative

Category II

ActionAid

Arab Council for Childhood and Development

Asia Crime Prevention Foundation

Charity Organization

Childhope

Commission for the Defence of Human Rights in Central America

Development Innovations and Networks

France-Libertés - Fondation Danielle Mitterrand

International Alert

International Federation for Hydrocephalus and Spina Bifida (IFHSB)

/...

International Federation of Industrial Energy Consumers
International Kolping Society
International Service for Human Rights
Lawyers Committee for Human Rights
National Wildlife Federation
Organization of Islamic Capitals and Cities
Planetary Society, The
Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs
Refugee Policy Group
Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund (SCLDF)
Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues (SPSSI)
South American Commission for Peace, Regional Security and Democracy
Special Olympics International
World Coal Institute, The
World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-City Solidarity

Roster

African-American Society for Humanitarian Aid and Development
Arab Society of Certified Accountants
Article 19, International Centre on Censorship, The
Duke of Edinburgh's Award International Foundation, The
Human Life International
International Real Estate Institute
Japan Solidarity Committee for Asian Alumni - International
(JASCAA-International)

Panamanian White Cross Association

Wainwright House

World Association of Women Entrepreneurs

(b) To reclassify four organizations from category II to category I and five organizations from the Roster to category II, as follows:

Category I

CARE International

International Council for Adult Education (ICAE)

International Federation of Associations of the Elderly (FIAPA)

International Movement ATD Fourth World

Category II

Asian Non-Governmental Organizations Coalition for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (ANGOC)

Daytop Village Foundation, Inc.

Defense for Children International Movement

World Association of Industrial and Technological Research Organizations

World Federation of Therapeutic Communities (WFTC).

DRAFT DECISION II

Provisional agenda and documentation for the session of
the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to be
held in 1993

The Economic and Social Council approves the provisional agenda and documentation for the session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to be held in 1993 set out below:

/...

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE SESSION OF
THE COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO BE
HELD IN 1993

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations:
 - (a) Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification deferred from the 1991 session of the Committee;
 - (b) New applications for consultative status and new requests for reclassification.

Documentation

Deferred applications for consultative status: memorandum by the Secretary-General

Deferred requests for reclassification: memorandum by the Secretary-General

New applications for consultative status: memorandum by the Secretary-General

New requests for reclassification: memorandum by the Secretary-General

4. Review of quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, categories I and II.

Documentation

Quadrennial reports for the period 1988-1991 submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, categories I and II: report submitted through the Secretary-General pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) of 23 May 1968

Follow-up to decisions taken by the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations at its session in 1991: report submitted through the Secretary-General pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) of 23 May 1968

5. Review of future activities.

Documentation

Report on the annual informal consultation held in 1991 and 1992 between the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council

Report of the Working Group

6. Provisional agenda and documentation for the session of the Committee to be held in 1995.
7. Adoption of the report of the Committee.

DRAFT DECISION III

Review of quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, categories I and II

Follow-up to decisions taken by the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations at its session in 1989

The Economic and Social Council decides that the consultative status of the following organizations, which failed to submit a detailed report on their activities, as requested by the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations at its 1989 session (E/1989/40, paras. 16 and 17), be withdrawn:

International Christian Union of Business Executives (UNIAPAC)

International Hotel Association

Studies and Expansion Society - International Scientific Association (SEC).

B. Matters brought to the attention of the Council

2. The attention of the Council is drawn to the recommendations and decisions of the Committee in regard to the review of future activities, in particular, paragraphs 44-49 below.

**II. APPLICATIONS FOR CONSULTATIVE STATUS AND REQUESTS FOR
RECLASSIFICATION RECEIVED FROM NON-GOVERNMENTAL
ORGANIZATIONS**

3. The Committee considered item 3 of its agenda at its 516th to 522nd and 524th to 532nd meetings, from 21 to 25 January and 28 to 31 January and on 1 February 1991. It had before it the following documents:

(a) Memorandum by the Secretary-General containing applications for consultative status received from non-governmental organizations, the further consideration of which had been deferred by the Committee at its 1989 session (E/C.2/1991/R.1 and Corr.1);

(b) Memorandum by the Secretary-General containing requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations, the further consideration of which had been deferred by the Committee at its 1989 session (E/C.2/1991/R.2);

(c) Memorandum by the Secretary-General containing new applications for consultative status received from non-governmental organizations (E/C.2/1991/R.3 and Add.1-6);

(d) Memorandum by the Secretary-General containing new requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations (E/C.2/1991/R.4 and Add.1);

(e) Note by the Secretariat containing the re-examination of the consultative status of CARE International and Save the Children Alliance (E/C.2/1991/CRP.1);

(f) Note by the Secretariat containing the follow-up to the decisions taken by the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations at its 1989 session (E/C.2/1991/CRP.2);

(g) Note by the Secretariat containing the application for consultative status of the International Centre of Legal Science (Law World Organization) referred back to the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations by the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1989 for further consideration (E/C.2/1991/CRP.3).

**A. Applications for consultative status deferred from the
1989 session of the Committee**

4. The Committee decided to recommend that the Economic and Social Council grant the following non-governmental organizations consultative status:

Category II

Commission for the Defence of Human Rights in Central America 1/

Lawyers Committee for Human Rights 1/

Roster

Article 19, International Centre on Censorship 1/

International Real Estate Institute 2/

Panamanian White Cross Association 1/

5. The Committee decided to defer further consideration of the application of the International Movement against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism 3/, 4/, 5/ to its session in 1993.

B. Request for reclassification deferred from the 1989 session of the Committee

6. The Committee decided that the International Federation of Educative Communities should maintain its current status 6/ (see E/1989/40, para. 9).

C. New applications for consultative status

7. The Committee decided to recommend that the Economic and Social Council grant the following non-governmental organisations consultative status:

1/ The organisation had applied for category II consultative status.

2/ The organisation had applied for category I consultative status.

3/ The organisation had applied for placement on the Roster.

4/ The Committee decided that, for all applications deferred, the organisations concerned should submit a new application.

5/ The decision of the Committee was taken solely on the basis of the merits of the application.

6/ The organization had requested reclassification from the Roster to category II.

/...

Category I

IPS Inter Press Service International Cooperative 1/

Category II

ActionAid 1/

Arab Council for Childhood and Development 1/

Asia Crime Prevention Foundation 1/

Charity Organization 1/

Childhope 1/

Development Innovations and Networks 1/

France-Libertés - Fondation Danielle Mitterrand 1/

International Alert 1/

International Federation for Hydrocephalus and Spina Bifida (IFHSB) 1/

International Federation of Industrial Energy Consumers 1/

International Kolping Society 2/

International Service for Human Rights 1/

National Wildlife Federation 1/

Organization of Islamic Capitals and Cities (OICC) 2/

Planetary Society 1/

Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs 1/

Refugee Policy Group 1/

Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund (SCLDF) 1/

Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues (SPSSI) 1/

South American Commission for Peace, Regional Security and Democracy 1/

Special Olympics International 1/

World Coal Institute, The 1/

World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-City Solidarity 1/

Roster

African-American Society for Humanitarian Aid and Development 1/

Arab Society of Certified Accountants 3/

Duke of Edinburgh's Award International Foundation, The 3/

Human Life International 1/

(Japan Solidarity Committee for Asian Alumni - International
(JASCAA-International) 3/

Wainwright House 1/

World Association of Women Entrepreneurs 2/

8. The Committee decided to defer consideration of the application of Human Rights Watch 3/ to its session in 1993 and that it would receive special attention and should be considered as a matter of priority. 4/

9. The Committee decided to defer further consideration of the application of the International Lesbian and Gay Association 1/ to its session in 1993. 4/

10. The International Women's Rights Action Watch and the World Congress of Gay and Lesbian Jewish Organizations withdrew their applications for consultative status.

D. New requests for reclassification

11. The Committee decided to recommend that the Economic and Social Council reclassify four organisations from category II to category I and five organisations from the Roster to category II.

Category I

CARE International 1/

International Council for Adult Education (ICAE) 1/

1/ The organisation had requested reclassification from category II to category I.

/...

International Federation of Associations of the Elderly (FIAPA) 7/

International Movement ATD Fourth World 7/

Category II

Asian Non-Governmental Organizations Coalition for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (ANGOC) 6/

Daytop Village Foundation, Inc. 6/

Defense for Children International Movement 6/

World Association of Industrial and Technological Research Organizations 8/

World Federation of Therapeutic Communities (WFTC) 8/

12. The Committee decided to defer consideration of the request for reclassification of Soka Gakkai International to its session in 1993. 6/

13. The International Humanist and Ethical Union withdrew the request for reclassification.

E. Follow-up to the decisions taken by the Committee at its 1989 session

14. The Committee decided that the Fédération internationale de l'ACAT (Action des chrétiens pour l'abolition de la torture), the National Association of Women Lawyers (NAWL) and the Pearl S. Buck Foundation, Inc. should remain on the Roster and that the World LPG Forum should remain in category II (see E/1989/40, para. 10).

F. Re-examination of the consultative status of CARE International

15. As decided at its 1989 session (E/1989/40, para. 13), the Committee reconsidered the consultative status of CARE International and its affiliate. The Committee was informed by the Secretariat that CARE International had communicated the following:

8/ The organization had requested reclassification from the Roster to category I.

/...

"CARE International has considered the matter with CARE USA [CARE (Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere, Inc.)], one of its affiliates, and it has been agreed that CARE International shall be CARE's representative to the United Nations. We understand that this may mean that CARE USA will no longer have category II consultative status, although we request that, if possible, that action be postponed while CARE International seeks category I status" (see E/C.2/1991/CRP.1, para. 2).

16. The Committee decided that after 31 December 1991 the two organizations would be represented in the United Nations solely by CARE International.

G. Re-examination of the consultative status of
Save the Children Alliance

17. As decided at its 1989 session (E/1989/40, para. 13), the Committee reconsidered the consultative status of Save the Children Alliance and its affiliates (Radda Barnen (Sweden), Save the Children Federation and Save the Children Fund (United Kingdom)). 2/

18. The Committee decided that, on an exceptional basis and without establishing a precedent, and bearing in mind the needs of the organizations concerned, the four organizations should be allowed to maintain their consultative status for a further three years, until 31 December 1993. After that date the four organizations should be represented solely by Save the Children Alliance.

H. Re-examination of the application of the International
Centre of Legal Science (Law World Organization)

19. At its first regular session of 1989, the Economic and Social Council decided to refer the application of the International Centre of Legal Science (Law World Organization) back to the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations for further consideration at its session to be held in 1991 (Council decision 1989/106, para. (c)).

20. After reconsidering the application, the Committee decided not to grant consultative status to the International Centre of Legal Science (Law World Organization).

2/ These four organizations are in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, category II.

III. REVIEW OF QUADRIENNIAL REPORTS SUBMITTED BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN CONSULTATIVE STATUS WITH THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, CATEGORIES I AND II

21. The Committee considered item 4 of its agenda at its 525th-531st meetings, from 28 to 31 January 1991. It had before it quadriennial reports for the period 1986-1989 on the activities of 206 non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, categories I and II (E/C.2/1991/2 and Add.1-6 and E/C.2/1991/3 and Add.1).

A. Quadriennial reports, 1986-1989

22. In accordance with Council resolution 1296 (XLIV), the Committee requested the following organizations, which had failed to submit reports for the period 1986-1989, to provide them within three months:

Democratic Youth Community of Europe
Environment Liaison Center International
European Association of National Productivity Centres
Howard League for Penal Reform
Institute of Social Studies Trust
Inter African Union of Lawyers
International Association of Juvenile and Family Court Magistrates
International Cargo Handling Coordination Association
International Centre of Social Gerontology
International Cooperation for Development and Solidarity
International Federation of Beekeepers' Associations
International Federation of Senior Police Officers
International Islamic Federation of Student Organizations
International Union for Inland Navigation
International Union of Architects
Pan African Institute for Development
Third World Foundation.

The Committee decided to review the reports of the above-mentioned organizations for the period of 1986-1989 at its session in 1993 ^{10/} and

^{10/} These organizations will also be requested to submit to the Committee at its session in 1995 a report for the period 1990-1993.

agreed that, in accordance with past practice, those organizations that failed to submit a report within the specified time would automatically have their consultative status with the Council withdrawn.

23. The Committee noted that the reports of the Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations and the International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations had been submitted too late for consideration by the Committee at its current session and, in accordance with past practice, would be considered at its session in 1993.

24. The Committee noted that the information provided by the following organizations was not satisfactory:

European League for Economic Cooperation
European Organization for Quality Control (EOQC)
Inter-American Planning Society (SIAP)
International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI)
Inter-University European Institute on Social Welfare
Latin American Iron and Steel Institute
Union of International Associations
United Towns Organization.

The Committee decided to request the above-mentioned organizations to submit, within three months, additional information on their activities related to the work of the United Nations.

25. The Committee noted that the additional information provided by the General Arab Women Federation on its activities for the period 1986-1989 (see E/C.2/1991/2) was inadequate and decided to draw the attention of that organization to the necessity of submitting to the Committee in 1995 clearer information in its quadrennial report for the period 1990-1993.

26. The representative of Cuba drew the Committee's attention to the activities of the AFL-CIO, an affiliate of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU). He said that the AFL-CIO had been involved in politically motivated activities against his Government and that it had launched an international campaign to discredit it. He also said that the organization was promoting terrorist and subversive activities inside Cuba and that it had referred to the Cuban Head of State in an offensive and insulting manner. The AFL-CIO had publicly declared its intention of involving the ICFTU in such activities at the international level.

27. The representative of Costa Rica said that she had taken note of the report of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, which provided comprehensive information on its activities. She noted with satisfaction the cooperation between ICFTU and such United Nations bodies as the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations

Children's Fund. She also noted that representatives of IFCTU had attended the meetings of a number of intergovernmental bodies.

28. The representative of Cuba stated that the observers for the International League for Human Rights had engaged in politically motivated and provocative conduct while attending the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders at Havana. He stated that such conduct raised doubts as to the credibility of the organization. His delegation reserved the right to discuss the organization's consultative status when appropriate.

29. The representative of Cuba added that as the host of the Eighth United Nations Crime Congress his Government had fully complied with all aspects of its agreement with the United Nations, and that the legitimate observers for the International League for Human Rights had participated in the Congress without restriction, as had the observers for all the other non-governmental organizations that had attended the Congress.

30. The representative of Chile stated that he had taken note with appreciation of the report of the International League for Human Rights.

31. The representative of Greece stated that she had taken note with satisfaction of the report of the International League for Human Rights and expressed appreciation for its work. She also noted that the Committee was considering the quadrennial reports for 1986-1989 while the Eighth United Nations Crime Congress had been held in 1990.

32. The representative of Costa Rica stated that she had taken note with appreciation of the report of the International League for Human Rights, which was thorough and professional. For some time, her delegation had been aware of the important work being done by the League to promote and protect the human rights set forth in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenants on Human Rights.

33. The representative of Ireland recalled that during the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly several delegations had expressed concern regarding certain restrictions imposed on the observers for non-governmental organizations at the Eighth United Nations Crime Congress. He considered that those actions raised questions concerning the implementation of the agreement between the United Nations and the host Government regarding the arrangements for the Congress and noted that the matter had been brought to the attention of the Secretary-General.

34. The representative of Ethiopia drew the attention of the Committee to the activities of the International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (EAFORD). He said that EAFORD had engaged in political activities and disseminated propaganda directed against the unity and territorial integrity of Ethiopia. He also said that the organization, far from being a non-governmental organization, was a foreign governmental body that pursued subversive and clandestine activities. He further stated that he reserved the right to discuss and to request the withdrawal of the organization's consultative status.

B. Follow-up to the decisions taken by the Committee
at its 1989 session

35. The Committee noted that the International Hotel Association had failed to submit its report for the period 1984-1987 within the specified time. Pursuant to its decision in 1989 (E/1989/40, para. 16), the Committee decided to recommend that the Economic and Social Council withdraw the consultative status of the organization.

36. The Committee decided to recommend that the Economic and Social Council withdraw the consultative status of the following organizations, which had failed to submit a detailed report on their activities for the period 1986-1989 as requested by the Committee in 1989 (E/1989/40, para. 17):

International Christian Union of Business Executives (UNIAPAC)

Studies and Expansion Society - International Scientific Association (SEC).

IV. REVIEW OF FUTURE ACTIVITIES

37. The Committee considered item 5 of its agenda at its 527th and 530th to 532nd meetings, on 29 and 31 January and 1 February 1991. It had before it a note by the Secretariat containing a report of the annual informal consultations between the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations and the non-governmental organizations (E/C.2/1991/CRP.4).

38. The Under-Secretary-General for International Economic and Social Affairs made an introductory statement. He emphasized the unique functions performed by the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations in considering the applications for consultative status with the Council and in reviewing the activities of non-governmental organizations, as well as in advising the Council and other organs and bodies of the United Nations on establishing links with non-governmental organizations. The current forms of cooperation between United Nations bodies and non-governmental organizations had gone beyond those envisaged by the Council in resolution 1296 (XLIV). Efforts had been made to increase coordination, cooperation and exchange of information between the various offices of the Secretariat dealing with matters related to non-governmental organizations. Initiatives had been taken by the Non-Governmental Organizations Unit to strengthen assistance to non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council in the coordination of their activities. Efforts would continue to be made by the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs through its Non-Governmental Organizations Unit to explore new avenues of communication between Member States, non-governmental organizations in consultative status and the Secretariat. He said that non-governmental organizations, in view of their knowledge and expertise, could greatly help in the formulation of plans and programmes of the United Nations, as well as in their implementation. Increased collaboration with non-governmental

organizations in carrying out joint activities with the Secretariat, such as seminars and conferences, technical assistance and operational activities, would enhance the effectiveness, relevance and impact of those activities and, in some cases, result in savings for the Organization. In the coming years, non-governmental organizations would have several opportunities to make a vital contribution to the activities of the United Nations through their active participation in the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, the programme on the prevention and control of AIDS, the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, the International Meeting on Population to be held in 1994 and in the area of disarmament and development. Their organizational skills, information capabilities and resources lent vital support and assistance to the United Nations and thus served as a source of strength and inspiration.

39. The Vice-President of the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council (CONGO) drew the attention of the Committee to the importance of respecting precedents regarding modalities for the participation of organizations in consultative status in United Nations conferences and of bringing information on those precedents to the attention of appropriate Secretariat officials. She noted that the Non-Governmental Organizations Unit should be consulted in connection with proposals regarding the participation of non-governmental organizations in United Nations conferences and in special sessions of the General Assembly. She stressed the need for uniformity in the access granted to non-governmental organizations in consultative status at special sessions and ad hoc committees of the General Assembly, as well as its Main Committees. The response of non-governmental organizations to United Nations resolutions could be facilitated if there were consistency in the criteria used and in the treatment accorded non-governmental organizations in consultative status by the various offices of the Secretariat. She strongly deplored a growing tendency to label non-governmental organizations as "northern", "southern" or "indigenous". The international non-governmental organizations in consultative status, irrespective of the location of their headquarters, had chapters or members in both developed and developing countries and the views of their wide constituency were reflected in their policy-making process. Finally, she noted with appreciation the efforts made by the Non-Governmental Organizations Unit and the Interdepartmental Working Group on NGO-related Matters to strengthen and improve the relationship between the United Nations and non-governmental organizations. In that connection, she deplored the reduction of 33 per cent of the sources allocated to the Non-Governmental Organizations Unit and urged that the resources be restored to a level commensurate with the increasing demands made upon it.

40. In reviewing the report on the annual informal consultation (see E/C.2/1991/CRP.4), the members of the Committee stressed the increasing importance of the role and contributions of the non-governmental organizations in consultative status to the activities of the United Nations and called for strengthened and concrete collaboration in all appropriate areas. They noted that those organizations should utilize to the fullest extent the

possibilities offered by their consultative status for participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies.

41. Regarding the participation by non-governmental organizations in consultative status in the work of the General Assembly through oral statements in its Main Committees or at special sessions, members of the Committee drew attention to the practical limitations and time constraints. It was suggested that by regrouping their views, non-governmental organizations would, when appropriate, ensure a modicum of participation in the work of the General Assembly. The Committee agreed that participation through written statements was very valuable and should be facilitated.

42. There was general agreement on the importance and usefulness of the annual informal consultation: it provided an opportunity for open and constructive dialogue and contacts as well as a forum for Governments and non-governmental organizations in consultative status to express their respective concerns.

43. The Committee commended the Non-Governmental Organizations Unit of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs for its work, in particular for the excellent quality of the documentation prepared for the Committee.

44. The Committee strongly recommended an urgent review of the grave situation in respect of staff resources of the Non-Governmental Organizations Unit, in view of the ever-expanding volume of documentation as well as the constant increase in the number of non-governmental organizations in consultative status and the resulting increase in demands placed upon the Unit. In that regard, it was noted that, owing to the dire financial situation of the Organization, an increase in the staff resources of the Unit could be achieved only through redeployment within the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs.

45. The Committee stressed that Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) should remain the basis of, and guiding element for, the work of the Committee. The Committee noted, however, that there was a need to establish practical guidelines of an administrative and technical nature with a view to facilitating the work of the Committee, as well as of the Non-Governmental Organizations Unit.

46. Regarding the applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification submitted by non-governmental organizations, the Committee noted with appreciation the efforts made by the Non-Governmental Organizations Unit to implement the provisions of paragraph 40 (a) of Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) and instructed the Unit to transmit to the Committee only those applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification for which the completed questionnaire had been submitted no later than 1 June of the year preceding the session of the Committee.

47. The Committee emphasized the need for non-governmental organizations requested to submit quadrennial reports to provide a clear picture of their activities as they related to the United Nations. The Committee further noted that the reports should conform to the guidelines elaborated by the Non-Governmental Organizations Unit pursuant to the relevant decisions of the Committee.

48. The Committee further decided that only those reports elaborated in conformity with the guidelines and submitted to the Non-Governmental Organizations Unit no later than 1 June of the year preceding the Committee's session would be transmitted to the Committee for consideration. The Committee recalled that organizations failing to submit adequate reports on time would be subject to any reclassification in status that the Committee might deem appropriate, in conformity with paragraph 40 (b) of Council resolution 1296 (XLIV).

49. The Committee, convinced that Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) of 23 May 1968 should continue to be the mandate for its work, decided to establish, within existing resources, a Working Group open to all members of the Committee, as well as other interested States, to prepare, for consideration at the Committee's next session, in 1993, draft guidelines, of a technical nature, aimed at assisting the Committee to fulfil its responsibilities in the most effective manner. It was agreed that the Non-Governmental Organizations Unit, taking into account its resource constraints, should be invited to participate in the Working Group and that the non-governmental organizations should have an opportunity to express their views through the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council (CONGO). In accordance with the past practice of the Committee, the Working Group would conduct its work on the basis of consensus. The Chairman was requested, in consultation with the members of the Bureau, to convene a meeting of the Working Group and to ensure that the Group concluded its work and circulated any proposals to the members of the Committee no later than 1 June 1992.

V. PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE 1993 SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE

50. The Committee considered item 6 of its agenda at its 532nd meeting, on 1 February 1991. It had before it the draft provisional agenda for its 1993 session (E/C.2/1991/L.1/Add.4).

51. At the same meeting the Committee approved the provisional agenda for the 1993 session as orally amended and decided to submit it to the Economic and Social Council for approval (see sect. I.A, draft decision II).

VI. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

52. At its 532nd meeting, on 1 February 1991, the Committee adopted the draft report on its current session (E/C.2/1991/L.1 and Add.1-6), as amended during the discussion.

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VII. ORGANIZATION OF THE WORK OF THE SESSION

A. Opening and duration of the session

53. The Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations met at United Nations Headquarters, from 21 January to 1 February 1991. The Committee held 17 meetings (516th to 532nd meetings). The session was opened by Ms. Annie Marie Sundbom (Sweden), Chairman of the Committee in 1989.

B. Attendance

54. Representatives of all the States members of the Committee attended the session: Bulgaria, Burundi, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Iraq, Ireland, Lesotho, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nicaragua, Oman, the Philippines, the Sudan, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

55. The following States Members of the United Nations were represented by observers: Afghanistan, Algeria, Barbados, Bolivia, Egypt, Germany, Guatemala, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, the Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Peru, Qatar, Romania, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Yugoslavia.

56. The following specialized agencies were represented: International Labour Organisation, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, World Health Organization.

57. The following non-governmental organizations attended the session:

Category I. Greek Orthodox Archdiocesan Council of North and South America, International Chamber of Commerce, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, International Federation of Business and Professional Women, International Organization for Standardization (ISO), International Union of Family Organisations, Sorooptimist International, World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA).

Category II. International Association of Women in Radio and Television, International Federation of Associations of the Elderly (FIAPA), International Federation of Settlements and Neighborhood Centers (IFS), International Movement ATD Fourth World, Pan-Pacific and South-East Asia Women's Association, World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations.

C. Election of officers

58. At its 516th meeting, on 21 January 1991, the Committee elected the following officers by acclamation:

Chairman: Annie Marie Sundbom (Sweden)

Vice-Chairman: Ernestina E. Kodikara (Philippines)

Rapporteur: Peter Kolarov (Bulgaria)

D. Agenda

59. At its 516th meeting, on 21 January 1991, the Committee adopted the provisional agenda contained in document E/C.2/1991/1. The agenda was as follows:

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations:
 - (a) Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification deferred from the 1989 session of the Committee;
 - (b) New applications for consultative status and new requests for reclassification.
4. Review of quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, categories I and II.
5. Review of future activities.
6. Provisional agenda and documentation for the session of the Committee to be held in 1993.
7. Adoption of the report of the Committee.

E. Documentation

60. The list of documents before the Committee is given in the annex to the present report.

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English

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61. The Committee deplored the late issuance of documentation and stressed that the documentation should be circulated in all the working languages six weeks before the opening of each session, in accordance with Council resolution 1979/69.

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Annex

LIST OF DOCUMENTS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE AT ITS 1991 SESSION

<u>Document number</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>	<u>Title or description</u>
E/C.2/1991/1	2	Provisional agenda
E/C.2/1991/2 and Add.1-6	4	Quadrennial reports, 1986-1989: report submitted through the Secretary-General pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) of 23 May 1968
E/C.2/1991/3 and Add.1	4	Quadrennial reports, 1986-1989: report submitted through the Secretary-General pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) of 23 May 1968, follow-up to decisions taken by the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations at its session in 1989
E/C.2/1991/CRP.1	3	Re-examination of the consultative status of CARE International and Save the Children Alliance
E/C.2/1991/CRP.2	3	Follow-up to decisions taken by the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations at its 1989 session
E/C.2/1991/CRP.3	3	Applications for consultative status: note by the Secretariat
E/C.2/1991/CRP.4	5	Review of Future Activities: annual informal consultation between the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations and the non-governmental organizations in consultative status: note by the Secretariat
E/C.2/1991/INF/1	-	List of delegations
E/C.2/1991/L.1 and Add.1-6	7	Draft report
E/C.2/1991/R.1 and Corr.1	3	Deferred applications for consultative status: memorandum by the Secretary-General

<u>Document number</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>	<u>Title or description</u>
E/C.2/1991/R.2	3	Deferred requests for reclassification: memorandum by the Secretary-General
E/C.2/1991/R.3 and Add.1-6	3	New applications for consultative status: memorandum by the Secretary-General
E/C.2/1991/R.4 and Add.1	3	New request for reclassification: memorandum by the Secretary-General



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Item 9 of the provisional agenda*

ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

Report of the Board of Trustees of the International Research
and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women on its
eleventh session

SUMMARY

During its eleventh session, the Board of Trustees of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW) reviewed the work accomplished by the Institute during 1990. Cooperation with the regional commissions, INSTRAW focal points and correspondents were discussed as mandated by the Institute's statute and endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolutions 42/65 of 30 November 1987 and 44/60 of 8 December 1989. The Board examined a report on the commencement of an INSTRAW Review/special issue publications series and reviewed the detailed project plan for the development of communications materials on women and development. Furthermore, in order to facilitate Institute functioning, the Board examined ways and means to develop strategies for strengthening its outreach at the international, regional and national levels.

The Board unanimously expressed confidence in the progress made in implementing the INSTRAW programme for the biennium 1990-1991 and agreed that the impact of INSTRAW's work is most effective when its training and research activities are integrated within the mainstream of development at regional and national levels, noting the importance, in particular, of collaboration with the regional commissions, INSTRAW focal points, non-governmental organizations

* E/1991/30.

and government machineries to ensure such integration. It reconfirmed the importance of INSTRAW's catalytic contribution to development of a methodology for compiling gender-specific statistics for policy-making related to women's role in the informal sector, including agriculture.

The Board agreed that the issue of women and poverty was of high priority for inclusion in the biennium's work programme and recommended, given the magnitude of changes occurring in Eastern Europe, that INSTRAW initiate a project focusing on women in countries in transition. It also emphasized that every effort should be made to make INSTRAW publications available in three languages: English, French and Spanish.

The Board recommended that INSTRAW commence a special issue publications series, with the first issue on women and the environment, in preparation for the Global Assembly on Women and the Environment in November 1991 and the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 1992. It endorsed the programme on development of communications materials on women and development.

The Board considered ways of strengthening its relationship with the regional commissions and INSTRAW national focal points, which are an essential part of the Institute's outreach strategy at the regional and national levels. It agreed to establish not only a Strategic Planning Committee to provide policy guidance to the Institute and a Finance Committee to strengthen the Institute's financial base but also, in principle, INSTRAW representation within each of the five regions, as funds permit.

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I. MATTERS BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE ECONOMIC AND
SOCIAL COUNCIL

Decisions adopted by the Board

1. The decisions set out in the following paragraphs, which were adopted by the Board of Trustees of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW) at its eleventh session, are brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council.

1. Implementation of the work programme for 1990: progress
report on the Institute

2. The Board expressed confidence in the progress made in implementing the INSTRAW programme for the 1990-1991 biennium, noting that 11 regional and national training workshops had been held during 1990.

3. The Board paid tribute to INSTRAW's first director, Dunja Pastizzi-Ferencic, for her tireless efforts, work and dedication to making the Institute a strategic organization within the United Nations system devoted to the advancement of women.

4. In discussing the launching of two new programmes during the period under review, namely, on women, the environment and sustainable development and on development of communications materials on women and development, the Board noted with gratitude the Government of Italy's funding of the latter.

5. The Board agreed that the issue of women and poverty was of high priority for inclusion in the next biennium's work programme.

6. Due to the magnitude of the changes occurring in Eastern Europe, the Board recommended that INSTRAW should initiate a project focusing on women in countries in transition.

7. The Board agreed that the impact of INSTRAW's work is most effective when its training and research activities are integrated within the mainstream of development at the regional and national level. It noted, in particular, the importance of collaboration with regional commissions, INSTRAW focal points, non-governmental organizations and government machineries to ensure such integration.

8. The Board reconfirmed the importance of INSTRAW's catalytic contribution to development of a methodology for compiling gender-specific statistics for policy-making related to women's role in the informal sector, including agriculture.

9. The Board agreed that the funds allocated for development of training modules on financial policies should be used to publish the report of the seminar on women and credit.

10. The Board agreed that every effort should be made to have INSTRAW publications available in three languages: English, French and Spanish.

11. The Board agreed that a research project on the topic of women and AIDS would be undertaken at the request of the World Health Organization (WHO), with funds provided by that institution.

12. The Board noted that INSTRAW's financial situation was sufficiently secure to enable the completion of the proposed programme for 1990-1991 and decided that fund-raising efforts should begin to have an equally sound financial basis for the new biennium.

2. Cooperation with regional commissions, INSTRAW focal points and correspondents

13. The Board considered ways of strengthening its relationship with the regional commissions and INSTRAW national focal points, which are an essential part of the Institute's outreach strategy at the regional and national levels. Noting that a successful regional meeting of focal points in the Mediterranean region had been held at Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, on 21 September 1990, it considered that this meeting could serve as a model for further regional meetings of focal points.

14. With a view to strengthening the role of focal points, the Board agreed that revised guidelines would be established and disseminated to all focal points.

15. The Board endorsed the nomination of two new focal points, the Korean Women's Development Institute (KWDI), in the Republic of Korea, and the Bureau of the Plenipotentiary on the Advancement of Women, in Poland. It also agreed that the focal point in Denmark should be transferred from the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) to Kvindernes U-Landsudvalg (KULU) (INSTRAW/BT/1991/R.3/Add.1).

3. Outline of preview issue: INSTRAW Review

16. The Board agreed that INSTRAW should commence a review/special issue publications series, with the first issue on women and environment in preparation for the Global Assembly on Women and the Environment in November 1991 and the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 1992.

4. Development of communications materials on women and development

17. Welcoming the financial support of the Government of Italy, the Board endorsed the programme on development of communications materials on women and development to be undertaken over a two-year period in three Latin American countries - Argentina, Colombia and the Dominican Republic.

5. Other matters related to the functioning of the Institute

18. In accordance with rule 18 of its rules of procedure the Board agreed to establish both a Strategic Planning Committee to provide policy guidance to the Institute and a Finance Committee to strengthen its financial base.

19. While confirming that the headquarters of INSTRAW would remain in the Dominican Republic, the Board agreed in principle to the establishment, as funds permit, of an INSTRAW representation in each of the five regions. It also approved the immediate strengthening of the New York office from within its existing budget.

**II. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORK PROGRAMME FOR 1990:
PROGRESS REPORT ON THE INSTITUTE**

20. In considering item 4 of its agenda, the Board had before it the following documents:

(a) Implementation of the work programme for 1990: progress report on the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women: report prepared by the Institute (INSTRAW/BT/1991/R.2);

(b) Methods of collecting and analysing statistics on women in the informal sector and their contribution to the national product: results of the regional workshops (INSTRAW/BT/1991/CRP.1);

(c) Women and AIDS: a new dimension to discrimination (INSTRAW/BT/1991/CRP.2);

(d) Report on the scholarship and internship programmes at INSTRAW (INSTRAW/BT/1991/CRP.3);

(e) Financial situation of INSTRAW (INSTRAW/BT/1991/CRP.5).

21. The Deputy Director gave a comprehensive summary of implementation of the work programme during 1990. Referring to decisions taken by the Board at its tenth session, she noted that the Institute would continue to carry out programmes that had been initiated in previous years but was currently trying to consolidate important but diverse programmes in order to chart a more focused direction for the biennium 1992-1993.

22. The Board was informed of some of the major activities undertaken during 1990. Within the Institute's programme on statistics, three national workshops had been successfully organized, in Puerto Rico, Malaysia and the Sudan, while preparations were under way for a subregional workshop for French-speaking African countries and one for the South Pacific region. Particular mention was made of the project funded by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) entitled "Improving African women's role in informal sector production and management" and of a new aspect of the Institute's work related to concepts and methods for improving statistics on ageing women.

23. Turning to the programmes on research for policy design, the Deputy Director informed the Board that the survey entitled "The women in development dimension in evaluation methodologies: a survey of approaches by the organizations of the United Nations system" would be completed during 1991. She highlighted the new programme begun by the Institute on women, the environment and sustainable development and the research being carried out in this area. INSTRAW hoped to present the results of that research at a Global Assembly on Women and the Environment convened by the United Nations Environment Programme Senior Women Assembly Group (SWAG) in Miami, Florida, from 4 to 8 November 1991.

24. Other INSTRAW programmes were elaborated upon and relevant information was provided on the Institute's activities related to women, the water supply and sanitation as well as to women and new and renewable sources of energy.

25. During the period under review, a new orientation had been given to the Institute's internship and scholarship programmes. A new programme on development of communications materials on women and development had been made possible with funding from the Government of Italy; and the Board was informed of the technical meeting to devise a plan of activities held at INSTRAW headquarters in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, on 11 and 12 February 1991 for the three countries involved, Argentina, Colombia and the Dominican Republic, and the INSTRAW focal point in Italy.

26. The Deputy Director concluded her presentation by stressing that since funding was crucial INSTRAW should look at new and innovative approaches to securing funding to strengthen its financial base.

27. The Board members commented on the current programme of the Institute and suggested possible future directions for programme activities.

28. A Board member suggested that INSTRAW should consider undertaking activities related, for instance, to women and poverty, since a considerable proportion of the female population worked in the informal sector as petty traders without any economic support or access to credit. In so far as Latin America was concerned, the conditions for poor women in productive activities were deteriorating. She further suggested that INSTRAW should carry out that work in close collaboration with relevant international, regional and national

organizations. The suggestion to undertake work in this area was strongly supported by other Board members.

29. Another Board member sought clarification on whether the work of INSTRAW in the informal sector was distinct from its work on statistics on agriculture in the informal sector.

30. In response, the Deputy Director reported that most of INSTRAW's work had been focused on non-agricultural areas of the informal sector, particularly, services, trades and industry. She mentioned that a recommendation had been made in the INSTRAW evaluation report carried out by three donor countries to include agriculture in the Institute's current research and training activities on women in the informal sector.

31. A Board member, taking note with appreciation of INSTRAW's programme activities, commented that both the research and training activities of the Institute had been of the utmost relevance to current women's issues. However, she strongly emphasized that the impact of those activities could have been greater if INSTRAW had developed follow-up action to monitor progress made, for instance, following training workshops. With a view to ensuring that INSTRAW's programme activity was well incorporated within national programmes, the Board member referred to the training seminar organized in the United Republic of Tanzania on women and new and renewable sources of energy. She mentioned that the seminar had been attended by participants who were well placed in those policy-making government bodies directly involved in drawing up guidelines for follow-up action. She said that INSTRAW should develop a mechanism to ensure continuity of impact and activity beyond the seminar level. She pointed out, however, that if INSTRAW was to undertake such follow-up, it would be necessary to improve its financial status. Thus, she recognized the need to strengthen fund-raising activities of the Institute. INSTRAW, she said, should make every effort to enhance its cooperation with other United Nations agencies in order to strengthen the linkage between its own activities and the programmes of other agencies.

32. Another Board member commended the Institute's statistics programme, which, she said, had been the most consistent with the work on women and development, and recommended that the Institute readjust its resources to continue and expand work in that programme. She also mentioned specific areas that INSTRAW might consider for its future research and training activities on statistics, including review and revision of concepts as "head of household" and "informal sector".

33. The ex-officio Board member from the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) expressed satisfaction with the cooperation between ECE and INSTRAW in the area of generation of statistics on women. He also informed the Board of the recent work by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) on revision and reclassification of the International Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE). He stated that the revised classification could be very useful in identifying and evaluating the economic contribution of women and suggested that INSTRAW should follow closely the ongoing work.

34. The representative of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) informed the Board that the statistics programme of INSTRAW had received wide and notable recognition, which had facilitated fund-raising for the Institute. She therefore recommended that the catalytic role of INSTRAW in that area be continued. She believed that INSTRAW's training activities on statistics had extended beyond the sensitization level and had in fact helped in national development planning.

35. The UNDP representative from the Regional Bureau for Africa noted with satisfaction the results of INSTRAW's collaborative work with UNDP on implementing the statistical component of the project entitled "Improving the role of African women in the informal sector". She pointed out that the current concern was how to make those results available to both producers and users at the national policy-making level. To that end, she emphasized the importance of a communication framework to disseminate information and informed the Board that UNDP was currently exploring the possibility of support for communication activities that would include setting up a communication unit for wider dissemination of information. She mentioned that UNDP was looking forward to cooperation with INSTRAW in that activity.

36. The representative of the Statistical Office of the United Nations Secretariat reported on the collaborative work between INSTRAW and her office, particularly, implementation of the statistical component of the UNDP project on women in the informal sector in Africa. She emphasized that that work had broken new ground in collecting statistics on the informal sector. She pointed out that, as a result, for the first time women's contribution in the informal sector, particularly in trades, services and industry, to national production, could be estimated. She stated that the revolutionizing of compilation activities had thus been successfully achieved. She also mentioned that that project had begun with a very pragmatic and realistic approach, namely, with the collection of all current information on the "informal sector" concept and the countries' priorities. Although this was a very technical project attempts were being made to make the results more accessible to a wide number of users and to link them with policy programmes.

37. A Board member sought further information on the issue of environment and its linkages to women and development, as well as on the type of materials that would be used in developing the programme. In that connection, the Deputy Director referred to the two pillars of the environment, water and energy, and to the important role played by women as carriers of water and as main collectors and users of energy in developing countries. She also mentioned that degradation of the environment was an important issue to women and that development of the environment programme would bring visibility to INSTRAW's work on that issue.

38. The issue of different levels was brought up in reference to the environment programme. One Board member pointed out that in developing countries environment issues involved water and energy while in developed countries concern was more with industrial waste and air pollution.

39. A Board member expressed concern about the programme on choice and assessment of technology since in her country women in rural areas had access to no technology whatsoever. Another Board member pointed out that the issue should be choosing appropriate technology for different levels and groups and that the Institute should focus on women's access to technology. The attention of the Board was drawn to INSTRAW's recently published volume entitled Women's Access to Technology: Myths and Realities, which contains research results of the Institute's work on the subject.
40. Some Board members emphasized the need for Institute programmes to concentrate on fewer themes, thus enabling release of funds for translation of all its publications and training material into its three official languages. That would permit a wider diffusion and use of the Institute's material, particularly in training.
41. The Board generally supported the programme on production of training materials on women and credit as well as the continuation of activities already begun. It was also agreed that future activity in that programme should proceed according to the advice of the committee that would be established to assist the Institute in strategic programme planning. Mention was made that the Department of Technical Cooperation for Development was also preparing materials on women and credit and that future collaboration in that area could be envisaged.
42. The Board agreed that the \$US 20,000 no longer required for the training module on financial policies should be devoted to publication of the report of the seminar on women and credit held in Cyprus in November 1990, organized jointly by IFAD, INSTRAW and the Mediterranean Institute of Management. In this connection, the Board endorsed future collaboration with IFAD on the seminar to be held in the Latin American region in 1991.
43. The Deputy Director informed the Board that the Women in Development (WID) training manual was the outcome of an earlier training module, which the Board, at its tenth session, had decided to update. However, because no funds had been allocated, the updating was being done in-house. She mentioned that in the biennium 1992-1993 the WID training manual update could become a priority programme.
44. The representative of the Department of Technical Cooperation for Development referred with appreciation to the collaboration between INSTRAW and her Department in the implementation of joint programmes. She mentioned particularly INSTRAW's programme on women, water supply and sanitation, and the participation of INSTRAW in the recently conducted seminar on policy development organized by the Department in Yugoslavia. She assured the Board that the Department would continue its cooperation and support for INSTRAW's programmes.
45. In regard to INSTRAW's participation in the Interregional Seminar on Policy Development for Increased Women's Participation in Public Management, organized by the Department of Technical Cooperation for Development in

cooperation with the International Center for Public Enterprises in Developing Countries (ICPE), many Board members expressed interest in the training session presented by the Deputy Director on gender stereotyping and its effects on the advancement of women. One Board member made particular reference to the plan of action resulting from that meeting, stressing its importance for women's organizations.

46. The representative of the International Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training, in Turin, expressed appreciation for the long and fruitful cooperation between his organization and INSTRAM and noted his organization's intention of revising and updating the jointly produced training packages on water. He also informed the Board of the Centre's intention to increase cooperation with other United Nations training institutes and organizations and hoped to have INSTRAM's input into preparation of the training package on gender issues in programme design since training in that area was badly needed.

47. In conjunction with the programme of network building and strengthening, a Board member requested that INSTRAM's mailing list be updated to ensure that all relevant organizations received its publications as well as regular information on the Institute.

48. An INSTRAM staff member introduced the document entitled "Women and AIDS: a new dimension to discrimination" (INSTRAM/BT/1991/CRP.2), emphasizing that current knowledge on acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) was both culturally and gender biased. She pointed out that INSTRAM's participation in that project had been requested by WHO, the lead United Nations agency in the area of research and programmes on AIDS. Because of INSTRAM's years of expertise on issues concerning women and society, its catalytic role would be to stimulate research efforts that properly identified women as key agents of disease development and to substantiate the negative impact of AIDS in women on society as a whole, especially in the long term. On the basis of such evidence, strategies and policies could be formulated to make women with AIDS and the impact on society of AIDS in women clearly visible. The Institute's catalytic role would also include pointing out gaps in research that could be filled by other United Nations specialized agencies.

49. The Board members supported INSTRAM's involvement in the important issue of AIDS but requested that the Institute committee to be established for programme planning be involved in drawing up the terms of reference for research to be undertaken, since the Institute's role needed to be very focused.

50. The representative of the Dominican Republic, the Institute's host country, assured the Board of her country's strong support of INSTRAM. She paid tribute to the important role the Institute was playing in the field of women and development.

51. The Chief Administrative Officer of INSTRAM presented the administrative and financial situation of the Institute, as reflected in documents

INSTRAM/BT/1991/R.2 and INSTRAM/BT/1991/CRP.5. He informed the meeting that the recruitment process for the various vacant Professional posts had been completed in cooperation with the Office of Human Resources Management.

52. The Board members noted with appreciation the cash balance in the trust fund at the end of 1990. The Chief Administrative Officer explained that since the Institute depended on voluntary contributions and pledges did not arrive at the beginning of the year, the Institute had to maintain a certain cash reserve to ensure continuity of its operations.

III. COOPERATION WITH REGIONAL COMMISSIONS, INSTRAM FOCAL POINTS AND CORRESPONDENTS

53. In considering item 5 of its agenda, the Board had before it the following documents:

(a) Cooperation with regional commissions, INSTRAM focal points and correspondents (INSTRAM/BT/1991/R.3 and Add.1);

(b) The first organization meeting of INSTRAM focal points from Mediterranean countries (INSTRAM/BT/1991/CRP.4).

54. The Deputy Director introduced the agenda item. She stressed the importance of working closely with the regional commissions as this was a way to outreach the Institute's activities. Equal importance was given to interaction with the INSTRAM focal points. She put before the Board for consideration some suggestions for revitalizing focal points, including granting of scholarships to the focal points to provide training in and familiarization with INSTRAM's programme of activities. Although scholarships had been offered to all five regions, she reported that only three were awarded. She suggested that the remaining two scholarships could perhaps be awarded to the two new focal points upon their approval by the Board.

55. Another way to revitalize the focal points could be through formation of regional groupings or networks of the INSTRAM focal points in cooperation with the regional commissions, in order to promote sharing of experiences and planning of joint regional programmes with the Institute. A rotating secretariat was suggested.

56. Turning to cooperation with non-governmental organizations, research and training centres and women's organizations, the Deputy Director reiterated that the Institute intended to continue to strengthen interaction with them by, for example, selecting consultants from those centres and organizations.

57. With respect to INSTRAM's collaboration with the regional commissions, the representatives of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) and the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) informed the Board of joint activities carried out with INSTRAM during the period under review. The representative of ECA

reported on such collaborative activities as national training workshops on utilising the water packages and the UNDP-funded project on the informal sector, which was a good example of inter-agency cooperation. The representative of ESCAP noted that although the mandates of ESCAP and INSTRAW were different, they were also complementary. That regional commission therefore intended to continue cooperation in the future through the distribution, for example, of INSTRAW News.

58. The representative of ECE informed the Board of such joint activities with INSTRAW as work on time-use surveys and a second informal meeting on statistics, tentatively scheduled for February 1992. He brought to the attention of the Board the changing priorities within the Commission requiring that each programme or project address the transition taking place in Eastern Europe. He added that the Board's approval of both the new focal point from Poland and the awarding of a scholarship would provide an excellent opportunity for INSTRAW to obtain direct information and perhaps devise a programme on research and training priorities for women in countries in transition.

59. In response to a Board member's request for clarification of the concept of "parallel activities", the Deputy Director explained that based on Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/43 and General Assembly resolution 44/60, INSTRAW had been asked to develop parallel programmes with the regional commissions on the issue of women in the informal sector. Thus, during the consultative meeting held between INSTRAW and the regional commissions in February 1990, some guidelines had been drawn up for developing parallel programmes on statistics and policy on women in the informal sector. At the forthcoming meeting of the executive secretaries scheduled from 13 to 15 March 1991, an agenda item on regional cooperation for the advancement of women was to be discussed and a decision taken on "parallel activities", to be carried out between INSTRAW and the regional commissions.

60. Many views were put forth regarding interaction with focal points. Several members expressed the view that guidelines regarding their role and function should be given to approved focal points. To this end, a Board member presented a proposal for systematising the interaction of focal points. The proposal detailed the criteria for selection, process of organization and definition of terms of reference. The President of the Board agreed that the proposal should be translated, if possible, into English and brought to the attention of the Strategic Planning Committee for its consideration.

61. The representative of ECA suggested that the Board be flexible enough in its concept of focal points to include government offices. In this connection, a Board member agreed with the need for flexibility but warned that government offices were often too involved with bureaucratic problems. Instead, she suggested that focal points, particularly in the developing countries, should be active within the mainstream.

62. Another Board member agreed that INSTRAM should be more flexible in designating focal points. However, the member emphasized that regional needs should always be taken into consideration and that the basis of choice of focal points should be that their main activities were in research and training related to women. Another Board member suggested that nomination of new focal points could be reviewed by other focal points in the region, before final approval was given.

63. Referring to the proposal for creating regional groupings, the representative of ESCAP suggested that INSTRAM allocate funds, pending Board approval, to cover the travel expenses of focal point representatives attending meetings in his region. Such meetings could be organized with the collaboration of United Nations organisations based in the region. He indicated that ESCAP facilities could, in principle, be made available for such purposes, and extended the full cooperation of the ESCAP secretariat in the convening of such meetings. Mentioning an ongoing programme in the ESCAP region, the Women's Information Network for Asia and the Pacific (WINAP), he suggested the possibility of combining this network with a regional grouping of INSTRAM focal points.

64. The Deputy Director commented that INSTRAM would make all efforts to hold regional meetings of focal points in conjunction with other INSTRAM meetings organized in a given region. Concerning the election of a rotating secretariat for the regional network of focal points, the Deputy Director mentioned that the Institute could offer some support to the secretariat in its functioning.

65. One Board member supported the suggestion that INSTRAM formulate practical work programmes for the future regional networks of INSTRAM focal points that might be established. Furthermore, she pointed out that since funds were necessary for the functioning of regional secretariats, it was most important to know what their objectives were.

66. The President of the Board, noting that focal points were a cost-effective means to increase INSTRAM's visibility at the national level, suggested that the Board consider increasing the number of focal points. She also supported the importance of drawing up revised guidelines for focal points.

67. The representative of the Secretary-General suggested that the Board might wish to consider establishing focal points on a limited-time basis. This would provide an opportunity to replace inactive focal points.

68. The focal point in Yugoslavia informed the Board of the many activities that were being carried out jointly by INSTRAM and the focal point. She reported to the Board the positive impact of the seminar on women and New and Renewable Sources of Energy (NRSE) which had resulted in numerous initiatives for bringing information to the grass-roots level.

69. The President then asked the Board to consider the nomination of focal points as contained in document INSTRAM/BT/1991/R.3/Add.1. Several Board members requested additional information about the proposed focal points before making their decision.

70. Following the Deputy Director's presentation of the Korean Women's Development Institute (KWDI) in the Republic of Korea and the Bureau of the Plenipotentiary on the Advancement of Women, in Poland, the Board approved these nominated focal points as INSTRAM focal points. Concerning DANIDA's request to transfer its focal point responsibilities to the non-governmental institution KULU, a Board member commented that this would be a good example of a shift from a government organization to an umbrella non-governmental organization dedicated to research and training in the area of women and development.

71. Regarding INSTRAM's cooperation with non-governmental organizations, the representative of IFAD referred to the interest expressed by the Iowa chapter of the United Nations Association of the United States of America (UNA/IOWA) in developing such cooperation. She requested the Board's endorsement to pursue negotiations with that institution with a view to preparing a project to be presented to the Board for consideration at its twelfth session. She also mentioned that the UNA/IOWA chapter would be in a position to raise funds for the project and was a good example of an organization that practised subregional cooperation.

IV. OUTLINE OF PREVIEW ISSUE: INSTRAM REVIEW/SPECIAL ISSUE PUBLICATIONS SERIES

72. In considering item 6 of its agenda, the Board had before it a document entitled "Preview issue: INSTRAM Review/special issue publications series" (INSTRAM/BT/1991/R.4).

73. The Deputy Director introduced the document and referred to the action taken by the Institute on production of the INSTRAM preview issue, which had been approved by the Board during its tenth session. She said that following this decision INSTRAM had examined the matter closely and had undertaken a feasibility study on how to carry out the production of a review. She emphasized that a review, as a regular periodical publication, would be an added strain on the Institute's already overburdened staff and limited budget, requiring recourse to consultants for preparation of research articles. The costs for such a publication would, therefore, be exceedingly high. Given these considerations, she proposed instead that a more feasible and less burdensome approach would be a special issue publications series to address emerging issues of great relevance and importance. Each INSTRAM special issue publication would deal with a particular subject of emerging international relevance and interest.

74. Following this proposal, the Deputy Director presented an outline of the proposed contents for the first issue, which would deal with the topic of

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women and the environment. This new area of research undertaken by the Institute could provide input to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development to be held in 1992.

75. The Board in principle approved the proposal to produce a special issue publication instead of a review. A Board member stressed that a special issue publication would serve as a better tool for communicating with the academic milieu as well as for publicizing INSTRAM's profile. While the proposed topic of women and the environment was also accepted and strongly supported because of its relevance and importance, some concern was expressed regarding its scope, focus and content.

76. Some Board members commented that the topics presented in the outline were spread thin and geared more to reviewing what had been done so far. Furthermore, the suggestion to consider environmental issues by region was also questioned, given the vastness of the problems and issues of each region and the financial implications involved.

77. It was also pointed out that the budget allocation was insufficient. In this connection, some Board members expressed the view that the Review should be published in the three languages of the Institute, which would make it more costly. To this end, the representative from IFAD suggested that the regional focal points should help seek financial assistance for reproduction and translation of the Review.

78. As for the focus of this special issue publication, it was suggested that those areas which were relatively unexplored should be identified and highlighted.

79. Several recommendations were put forward for consideration. A Board member pointed to the need for a general analytical framework for the issue that would underline women's role in the environment, with the other issues proposed in the outline presented as secondary topics.

80. The representative of the Department of Technical Cooperation for Development informed the Board of its upcoming activities on environment. While these would focus on environmental management and policy issues in general, she suggested that INSTRAM should collaborate in order to ensure the inclusion of women's perspectives.

81. The Board approved the proposal made by the Institute to shift from the preparation of a review to that of a special issue publication. It suggested that the proposed outline be revised taking into account the comments made.

V. DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS MATERIALS ON WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT

82. In considering item 7 of its agenda, the Board had before it a document entitled "Development of communications materials on women and development" (INSTRAM/BT/1991/R.5).

83. In introducing the programme, the Deputy Director mentioned that the importance of communications on women's issues had long been recognized by INSTRAW, which, in October 1988, had organized an International Consultative Meeting on Communications on Women and Development. She stated that the programme under review was an offshoot of recommendations that had emanated from that meeting. Thanks to collaboration with Associazione Italiana Donne per lo Sviluppo (AIDOS), INSTRAW's focal point in Italy, and funding from the Government of Italy, implementation of the project had been made possible. She then presented an outline of the programme that indicated general and specific objectives and project design and included a draft of the project plan. As for the implementation of programme activity, she reported that upon receipt of funds INSTRAW would start to carry out initial activities during the latter part of 1991.

84. She informed the Board that a participatory meeting had been held at INSTRAW headquarters in Santo Domingo on 11 and 12 February. The consultants engaged from the participating project countries, Argentina, Colombia and the Dominican Republic, together with experts from AIDOS and the INSTRAW project coordinator, had discussed and finalized the project's framework. During this meeting a draft project plan for the research to be conducted by the national consultants towards elaboration of country profiles had been discussed and revised, taking into account country specificities. The Deputy Director informed the Board that the meeting had recommended that once research was completed national training workshops should be convened to present the results, which would serve as a guide for determining follow-up activities in specific countries.

85. The Deputy Director concluded her presentation by introducing subsequent project training stages, for some of which additional funding would be required.

86. Several views were expressed on the development and focus of the project. A Board member suggested that legislation related to discrimination against women in the media should be incorporated within the project. She also inquired about the type of training material that would be developed, as well as its target groups. Recognizing the relevance of the issue, she further proposed that the initial results of the programme be considered as a topic for the next INSTRAW special issue publication.

87. The Deputy Director agreed concerning the importance of legislation related to discrimination against women in the media and welcomed the suggestion of considering communications as the next topic for INSTRAW's special issue series. This was also supported by the President of the Board. As for target groups, she said that the project was aimed at both rural and urban women, although preference would be given to a focus on rural women.

88. The representative from the United States Council for INSTRAW commented that the project plan should take into account the research conducted by other United Nations agencies and bodies. She also pointed out that funds should be allocated for follow-up action and implementation of training activities.

89. The representative of IFAD informed the Board that a Costa Rican centre for training in the area of women and communications, called the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture, had suggested that it should become involved, given its experience in communications in the region. She also was of the opinion that funds should be provided for follow-up activities.

90. Because of financial constraints and the highly probable growth of the project, the President of the Board suggested that more countries might be covered in future years. She therefore recommended that Governments might be apprised of initial findings and requested to implement the activities at the national level.

91. The discussion concluded with some clarifications from the Deputy Director. She explained that after completion of the research phase national workshops would be convened and indicated that INSTRAW would prepare a paper to be reviewed by the Board before proceeding to subsequent stages of the project. She also mentioned that in anticipation of implementation of further activities, INSTRAW would begin to explore other funding possibilities.

VI. OTHER MATTERS RELATED TO THE FUNCTIONING OF THE INSTITUTE

92. With reference to earlier inquiries concerning the financial situation of the Institute and in order to enable members of the Board to make programme projections, the Executive Officer of the Department of Technical Cooperation for Development of the Secretariat and of INSTRAW suggested that available resources should be examined in relation to future commitments. Assuring the Board of Trustees of adequate funds to complete activities for 1991, he emphasized the Board's role in assisting the Institute's management in fund-raising efforts for the biennium 1992-1993.

93. Under this agenda item strategies for the future strengthening and activating of the focal points were discussed. Since it was generally agreed that some potential as well as established focal points were not clear about their role and responsibilities, several recommendations were put forward, namely, formalization of guidelines and circulation of a brochure for those interested in becoming focal points; establishment of an initial appointment of three years after which period the focal point's performance would be reviewed as a basis for renewal; and development of a more structured procedure for accession to focal point status.

94. The location of INSTRAW headquarters was discussed. The Board unanimously confirmed that the headquarters of the Institute should remain in the Dominican Republic but supported measures for its outreach at national and regional levels. One example of outreach would be the relocation of some of the programmes, such as water, energy and statistics, to the INSTRAW New York Office with a view to strengthening operations. The Board also recommended that possibilities for establishing INSTRAW regional representation in Europe,

Africa and Asia should be explored in close collaboration with the regional commissions, regional development banks and INSTRAW approved national focal points.

95. The representative of the host country expressed her appreciation for the Board's decision regarding the location of Institute headquarters and reassured it of continued support from the host Government.

96. The role of the Board was discussed. It was recommended that Board members exercise a more active participation by forming two committees in conformity with rule 18 of the rules of procedure of the INSTRAW Board of Trustees. One committee would be responsible for strategic planning while the other would assist the Director in fund-raising activities. It was proposed that the Strategic Planning Committee should comprise five members - one Board member from each of the four regions and one member representing the regional commissions. Composition of the Finance Committee would be determined at a later date.

97. A lengthy discussion on terms of reference and formation of the advisory committees ensued.

98. The Board approved the following terms of reference of the Strategic Planning Committee:

(a) To recommend objectives and priorities to the Board, including publications related to the programme for the biennium 1992-1993, while taking into account the principles of outreach, coordination and coherence. The Committee would also consider feedback from other agencies on upcoming trends in the area of Women in Development (WID) relevant to the Institute's programmes and examine ongoing programmes in depth;

(b) To prepare a strategy for placing INSTRAW's work in the mainstream through focal points, non-governmental organizations, regional commissions and, once established, INSTRAW regional representations. Such a strategy would include strengthening INSTRAW's relationship with WID agencies as well as other agencies working in the area of women and development, to increase efficiency and prevent unnecessary overlap and duplication of effort;

(c) To recommend to the Board ways and means of promoting the widest possible dissemination of INSTRAW information through publication in English, French and Spanish, whenever possible.

99. The Board approved the following terms of reference of the Finance Committee:

(a) To assist the Board in developing fund-raising strategies in order to establish a strong and reliable financial base for INSTRAW's activities;

(b) To identify ways and means of fund-raising using government organizations at the national, regional and international levels;

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(c) To examine the issue of the cost-effectiveness of INSTRAW's projects and to provide advisory assistance to the Director in setting up budgetary priorities;

(d) To be responsible for reporting to the Board on INSTRAW's fund-raising activities.

VII. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE BOARD ON ITS ELEVENTH SESSION

100. At its 7th meeting, on 22 February 1991, the Board adopted the report on its eleventh session (INSTRAW/BT/1991/R.6 and Add.1-5).

VIII. ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

A. Opening and duration of the session

101. The eleventh session of the Board of Trustees of INSTRAW was held at United Nations Headquarters from 19 to 22 February 1991. The Board held seven meetings.

102. The session was opened by Gule Afruz Mahbub, in her capacity as Vice-President of the Board.

103. The Assistant Secretary-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation, representing the Secretary-General, addressed the Board. He stressed that the institution, having now grown and become an adult member of the United Nations family, could proudly show a vast array of accomplishments in various areas essential for improving the economic and social condition of women, particularly in the developing world. He said that 1992-1993 provided a timely opportunity for the Board to participate in a strategic planning exercise; to this end, a small working group of the Board could be established with a view to continuing a planning exercise in future months. He emphasized the Secretary-General's belief that the catalytic, initiating role that INSTRAW had played so well within the United Nations system over the past years could be further enhanced by maintaining the autonomous status of the Institute and strengthening its cooperation with those institutions within the system whose activities were operational and complementary. However, he cautioned that strategic planning of the Institute's substantive activities required a solid and realistic financial basis and that the availability of resources for the period covered by such planning was essential for its success.

104. INSTRAW's Deputy Director/Officer-in-Charge also made an opening statement.

B. Attendance

105. The following members of the Board attended the session: Virginia Olivo de Celli (Venezuela), Fabiola Cuvi Ortiz (Ecuador), Hawa Diallo (Mali), Pilar Escario Rodriguez-Spiteri (Spain), Penelope R. Fenwick (New Zealand), Elena Atanassova Lagadinova (Bulgaria), Gule Afruz Mahbub (Bangladesh), Gertrude Ibengwe Mongella (United Republic of Tanzania), Amara Ponsapich (Thailand) and Kristin Tornes (Norway). Victoria Okobi (Nigeria) was unable to attend.

106. The following ex-officio members of the Board also attended: the Assistant Secretary-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation, representing the Secretary-General, representatives of ECE, ESCAP and ECA and the representative of the Dominican Republic, the host country of the Institute.

107. Representatives of the Department of Technical Cooperation for Development, of the Statistical Office of the Secretariat of the Office of Human Resources Management and of the Division for the Advancement of Women of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs attended the session, as well as representatives of UNDP.

108. A representative of the ILO International Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training, Turin, also attended the session.

109. A representative of IFAD attended the session.

110. A representative of ICPE also attended the session.

111. Representatives of the NGO Committee on the United Nations Decade for Women, comprising over 50 organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, attended the session.

112. Observers for the approved INSTRAW focal points of Italy, the United States of America and Yugoslavia also attended the session.

C. Election of officers

113. At its 1st meeting, in accordance with rule 7 of its rules of procedure, the Board elected the following officers by acclamation:

President: Gule Afruz Mahbub (Bangladesh)

Vice-President: Virginia Olivo de Celli (Venezuela)

Rapporteur: Penelope R. Fenwick (New Zealand)

D. Agenda

114. At its 1st meeting, the Board adopted the following agenda for its eleventh session:

1. Opening of the session.
2. Adoption of the agenda.
3. Election of officers.
4. Implementation of the work programme for 1990: progress report on the Institute.
5. Cooperation with regional commissions, INSTRAW focal points and correspondents.
6. Outline of preview issue: INSTRAW Review.
7. Development of communications materials on women and development.
8. Other matters related to the functioning of the Institute.
9. Adoption of the report of the Board on its eleventh session.
